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REAGAN SPEECH INCREASES 'SUSPICIONS' ABOUT AIMS

LD252052 Moscow TASS in English 1919 GMT 25 Nov 81

["Disregarding Realities" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Nov, TASS -- "The so-to-speak ultimate goal of President Reagan's speech at the National Press Club was to capture initiative from the Soviet Union and simultaneously lull the world, above all European public," the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today. "But what has happened in fact? Instead of capturing the initiative, the U.S. President has clearly overdone it, in operating fantastic figures [as received] about the comparative military might of the NATO member countries and the Warsaw Treaty Organisation in Europe and proposing no less fantastic plans for a cut in medium-range nuclear means in Europe, which boil down, as a matter of fact, to an attempt at making the USSR liquidate unilaterally its defence potential in Europe. Instead of lulling the world public, Reagan has rather increased its well-founded suspicions and apprehensions as regards the real aims of Washington's politicians."

The newspaper points out that according to official British statistics, 60 U.S. bases are deployed on Britain's territory alone, and according to the press -- even one hundred. In Lakenheath base there are 84 F-111 aircraft, each of which can drop in one mission 800 kilotons of nuclear explosives. Another 72 F-111 bombers are on duty in Upper Heyford base. Such aircraft are based also on the territory of the other European NATO member-countries and on aircraft carriers plying the seas and oceans washing Europe.

Stressing that in Reagans' proposal "the American forward-based means and similar means of the British and French allies of the United States are placed beyond the framework of a possible agreement," IZVESTIYA writes: "Such an unrealistic approach to the problem of medium-range missile means may only hamper the forthcoming Soviet-American talks on this issue at Geneva."

COMMENTATORS HIT U.S. FIGURES, PARITY CLAIMS

Figure 'Manipulation'

LD270624 Moscow TASS in English 0555 GMT 27 Nov 81

["Forcing the Figures in Washington" -- TASS headline; by TASS military commentator Vladimir Bogachyev]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Nov, TASS -- In his broadly advertised speech of November 18 President Reagan proposed the so-called "zero option" on medium-range missiles. The essence of the proposal is that the United States is prepared to give up its plans for the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe if the Soviet Union not only removes but also scraps all of its SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 missiles.

As is known, an approximate equivalance in medium-range nuclear armaments has existed between NATO and the USSR in Europe for a number of years, while the adoption of Reagan's proposal, which leaves U.S forward-based forces in Europe and the nuclear potentials of Britain and France untouched, would seriously tilt the existing balance of forces on the continent.

Trying to substantiate somehow his proposal on what is virtually unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union, the U.S. President said that the Soviet Union allegedly "has an overwhelming advantage on the order of six-to-one" as regards medium-range nuclear forces in Europe.

This statement left even old-time Western politicians perplexed. A question was addressed to the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig when he appeared on ABC television.

I have no clear understanding as regards the correlation of forces of the Soviet Union and the United States. And I think others lack understanding, too. The previous President said that an approximate parity existed. On the day he took office the secretary of defence said that a rough parity existed between the Soviet Union and the United States. The secretary of state said that a relative balance and equivalence existed. And still last week the President said that the United States had six times less medium-range nuclear missiles, five times less tanks and two times less servicemen. So what is happening? Who is right then? It is obvious that everyone cannot be right.

Alexander Haig replied in a way which did not clarify things much. On the one hand he maintained that the figures quoted by the President were absolutely true. On the other hand, he was compelled to admit that a relative equivalence on the whole existed between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Haig alleged that the United States had only over 500 forward-based planes capable of nuclear attacks on targets inside Soviet territory from bases in Western Europe. However, a few moments later he produced out of thin air absolutely unreal figures about the Soviet medium-range delivery systems.

The Secretary of Defence Weinberger hurried to the aid of the President who had found himself in a difficult position. Secretary Weinberger said that in comparing the nuclear forces of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty in Europe one should allegedly disregard the nuclear forces of Britain and France, although these countries are U.S. allies in the North Atlantic alliance.

What is the real correlation of medium-range nuclear forces of NATO and the USSR in Europe?

A memo handed over by Leonid Brezhnev to the Chancellor of the FRG Helmut Schmidt during the recent visit in Bonn says that the Soviet Union has 514 medium-range missiles, of which 496 are land-based and 18 are sea-based. Besides, the Soviet Union has 461 bombers which also belong to medium-range means. This means that the Soviet Union has a total of 975 units of medium range delivery vehicles.

According to Soviet estimates, NATO countries have 986 analogous delivery vehicles in Europe, among them more than 700 forward-based U.S. planes.

According to the estimates for 1981-1982 made by the London Institute of Strategic Studies, the number of U.S. forward-based nuclear means in Europe is somewhat higher: 768 medium-range planes, including 60 FB-111 bombers, 204 F-4 planes and 156 F-111 bombers, as well as 348 planes based on U.S. aircraft carriers cruising in European waters.

The conclusion suggests itself: The manipulation with figures started in Washington is designed to conceal the dangerous and unrealistic policy of the United States aimed at attaining military superiority in Europe.

Further Criticism

LD260040 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Sergey Losev commentary]

[Text] During his just ended visit to Federal Germany, President Brezhenv came out with new improtant initiatives on issues that are to be considered by the Soviet and American delegations in Geneva. As President Brezhnev declared, the Soviet side will stand there for a radical reduction of medium-range nuclear arms in Europe. In general, he said, the Soviet Union is ready to back far-reaching decisions concerning the plan to make Europe a nuclear-free zone.

The new Soviet initiatives testify to the readiness of this country to seek an agreement on an equal footing with others. They stem from the assumption that there is an approximate parity in the arms levels of the two sides at present, and that there is a need to work to reduce the level of the military nuclear concentration above all without damaging the security of either of the sides.

Yet the Reagan administration is attempting to challenge the existence of the parity. But with what aim? That question was put recently by an ABC correspondent to Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Mr Reagan's predecessor, he said, used to claim that there is such an approximate parity. While taking office, the American defense secretary spoke about the existence of an approximate parity. In February, the correspondent went on, you yourself declared that there is a relative balance and equivalent. Nevertheless, the President said last week that the amount of medium-range missiles that the United States has is six times less, and the number of servicemen is two times fewer. What happened then, the ABC correspondent was asking. Who is wrong and who is right? The secretary of state has failed to give a direct answer.

He summed up his elaborations concerning certain trends in Soviet defence spending, unfavourable, as he put it, to the United States, by stating after all that there is a relative parity in the arms levels of the two sides today.

The thing is that the Pentagon took its figures, designed to back up the American claim of the Soviet Union's considerable military superiority in Europe, out of thin air. These figures are disclaimed, incidentally, by prestigious Western sources. The London Institute of Strategic Studies has estimated that the total strength of the NATO armed forces reaches 4,933,000 men which is against 4,788,000 men, the strength of the Warsaw Treaty Organization armed forces. NATO's ground force in Europe is estimated at 2,223,000 men, and of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, 1,669,000 men. As far as medium-range nuclear systems are concerned each side has about 1,000 units of them. Why all this talk then about the Soviet Union's six-fold superiority in medium-range nuclear delivery vehicles? This talk is needed to justify American attempts to secure a decisive military superiority over the Soviet Union. After all, in the event of the deployment of additional 572 new American cruise and Pershing II missiles in Europe, the United States medium-range nuclear capacity in Europe would be higher than that of the Soviet Union in proportion of two to one in NATO's favor.

President Reagan's latest proposal known as the zero option is also aimed at seeking military advantages from the back door and winning a military superiority. The option places beyond the framework of the proposed cuts in the medium-range systems more than 700 American forward-based aircraft capable of hitting targets on the Soviet Union's territory with nuclear arms, as well as hundreds of ballistic missiles on submarines and bombers of Britain and France.

While the Soviet Union is asked to disarm unilaterally, President Brezhnev said in his interview on 23 November in Bonn, hundreds of sea and ground based missiles targeted on the USSR and its allies, nuclear planes and this entire formidable arsenal run by the United States and other NATO countries in the European region is expected to be left intact.

Those who stand behind this proposal tend to put upside down the very notion of justice and reciprocity as applied to the issue involving the interests of security and the lives of hundreds of millions of people. A genuinely constructive solution, to our mind, capable of saving Europe from the danger of a nuclear conflict, lies in the proposals advanced by the Soviet Union. It has proposed that the deployment of the new, and the modernization of the existing medium-range nuclear delivery systems be frozen in Europe, while the Geneva talks are going on. Moreover, as President Brezhnev points out, the Soviet Union would be ready not only to stop a further deployment of its SS-20 missiles but reduce unilaterally a certain part of its medium-range nuclear missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union to reduce in advance, moving toward a lower level which the Soviet Union and the United States may agree upon in the course of the Geneva talks.

As far as the Geneva talks are concerned, the Soviet Union is prepared to negotiate the reduction on a mutual basis, of medium-range weapons, not by dozens but by hundreds of units. This stage by stage approach would eventually allow the removal of all the nuclear weapons, medium-range and tactical, from Europe. And that would be the real zero option, beneficial to all sides.

ARRIVAL OF U.S. DELEGATION IN GENEVA 27 NOV

LD271340 Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Geneva, 27 Nov, TASS -- The U.S. delegation for the Soviet-U.S. talks that open on November 30 arrived here today. The delegation is headed by Paul Nitze.

GENERAL STAFF OFFICER ON NUCLEAR STRATEGY

PM251421 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 19 Nov 81 p 2

[Sandro Viola 18 November interview in Moscow with Soviet "Brigadier General" Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich Tatarnikov: "Nuclear War, Neutron Bomb, Euromissiles: What Soviet High Command Thinks"]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Nov -- A nuclear bomb exploded (maybe not right over Rostock but between the Baltic and the coast) as a warning to the enemy? A nuclear warhead (nothing apocalyptic, indeed, something medium-to-small, let us say 400 kilotons) fired at a concentration of troops as they begin to leave their bases?

Whenever I mention in offices in Moscow the "limited nuclear war" scenario that has recently emerged from the Pentagon, the reaction is always the same: cries like those of outraged virgins, indignant remarks and expressions of horror. Of course it is difficult to decide to what extent these reactions are sincere. Is it possible that the Soviet General Staff continues to amass nuclear warheads just to use them as a response, for the launching of a "second strike," and that it has never instructed any of its departments to examine various flexible hypotheses such as a preemptive strike [lancio preventivo] a "limited" second strike or an exchange of tactical strikes that would not necessarily mean the end of the world?

So, having heard several political analysts and "civilian" experts repeat the thesis expounded by Brezhnev to DER SPIEGEL (that is, that the USSR rejects the concept of "limited nuclear war") I consulted a uniformed expert, a general on Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov's General Staff. This was anything but an ordinary meeting in Moscow, since Western newspapers have had access to only one kind of soldier: the reserve colonels or generals (spritely septuagenarians with their medals and ribbons from the 1941-1945 war pinned on the lapel of their civilian suits) and were never put in contact with high-level officers on active service.

This brigadier general (generale di brigata] is called Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich Tatarnikov, is 50 years old and, having worked in the group of military experts who followed the SALT II negotiations for the Soviet side, now works in the general staff on "operational matters." His bearing was more scholarly than military, his manner reserved, his eye always on the clock to time the conversation, and he held a small piece of paper on which he made a few notes. Let us hear what he said. Of course, his voice is not entirely the voice of truth (like any military spokesman in any country, his function envisages a certain element of propaganda), but in any case it is the direct voice of the USSR General Staff.

[Question] General, the Americans' arguments about the possibility of a limited nuclear war have created a great deal of confusion. I would therefore like to ask you: Does the Soviet high command have a clear idea of what a small-scale nuclear war might be like and of what effects it might have in the field?

[Answer] The first thing that I can tell you is that it does not take much imagination to picture a scenario such as the one that Washington has been considering for some time. It is enough to glance at the old photographs of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and to multiply the scenes of devastation dozens of times. What in fact does an exchange of tactical nuclear warheads mean? It means that warheads of at least 400 kilotons would be launched by both sides, some by one side, some by the other. We are talking about devices whose destructive capacity and radioactive effects are about 20 times those of the Hiroshima bomb. So where could these warheads be fired? At troops in their barracks, at battle ready contingents of troops? In both cases this would mean firing them at cities (barracks are situated on the edges of major conurbations or at least near cities).

Civilian Population Would Be Involved in Nuclear Conflict

Indeed, even if the troops had left the barracks to take up battle positions, the front would be hundreds of kilometers long and would therefore pass through cities, towns, villages and factories. The civilian population would inevitably be involved in the nuclear conflict. You can imagine the consequences for yourself: It would be a huge disaster. So much for the "tactical exchange"....

[Question] So have you at the Soviet General Staff never considered a "limited nuclear war?" Is it possible that you rejected such a possibility a priori?

[Answer] I repeat, without any possibility of misunderstanding, that the Soviet commands have not studied any such scenarios. As far as we are concerned any use of the nuclear weapon leads directly to total nuclear war. You see, our opinion is that it is absolutely impossible to "graduate" [dosare] a nuclear bombardment. In fact, imagine for one moment that one day our monitoring equipment reveals that a nuclear missile is about to land on our lines. We would have only a few seconds in which to decide on a response. Of course, there are computers and the computers are controlled by expert and responsible people. But how can one decide whether it is a tactical or a strategic warhead that is about to be delivered? Whether it is a warning shot, a "limited" attack or the launching of a long-range and large-scale "first strike?" No, the line between limited nuclear war and global war is too fine and it is practically impossible to maintain it. Whoever presses the button must know that his action will lead to the pressing of more buttons, the buttons of global nuclear war.

[Question] Let us talk next about what can be done to reduce the risks of a disaster. The U.S.-USSR negotiations on the limitation of "theater weapons" or Euromissiles are due to start in Geneva on 30 November, and Reagan has said today that he is willing to abandon the deployment of the new NATO missiles if the USSR dismantles its SS-20's. How do you view this start to the negotiations?

[Answer] The U.S. attitudes and statements on the eve of negotiations are ambiguous and contradictory and force one to believe that Washington is not ready to conduct serious negotiations. Be that as it may, let us look at specifics. If that is all the American proposal consists of -- out with the SS-20's and we will not deploy the Pershing II's and cruise missiles -- well, I will say at once that we will not go along with it. As far as we are concerned, it is pointless to restrict the negotiations to land-based missiles -- the SS-20's as against the Pershing and cruise missiles. The negotiations must rather embrace all medium-range missiles -- let us say from 1,000 to 5,000 km -- which means that all the missiles of the United States and its allies now based in Europe and adjacent waters capable of reaching Soviet territory....

[Question] I have not heard this before, general. I thought that the Soviet position was roughly as follows: If NATO does not deploy its new missiles, we will proceed with a "substantial" reduction of the SS-20's....

[Answer] That is not so, and what I fear is that in Geneva the Americans will insist on talking only about the SS-20's. In other words, they could refuse to discuss NATO's present total missile strength in Europe, thus causing an immediate deadlock in the negotiations....

[Question] So what does the Soviet General Staff regard as the area for negotiations?

[Answer] I repeat: All medium-range missiles; specifically the 986 NATO and 975 Warsaw Pact devices. So this means not only land-based missiles but also those carried by aircraft and submarines. First and foremost the U.S. so-called "forward-based nuclear system," that is, the FB-111 bombers and F-111 and F-4 fighter-bombers based in Britain and the A-6's and A-7's on aircraft carriers. Plus the British and French nuclear weapons, the Polaris and M-22's, the Vulcan, Mirage and Buccaneer bombers, and so forth. This is the context for negotiations. Of course we are not even taking into consideration the idea that NATO intends to deploy new missiles.

As we said immediately, as far as we are concerned, the Pershing II and cruise missiles are not tactical but strategic weapons. To deploy in Europe about 600 missiles capable of delivering a "first strike" against Soviet missile installations with effects not very different from those of strategic ICBM's -- now that certainly is an alteration of the balance. Those missiles would take no more than 4 minutes to eliminate our strategic system based in the European part of the USSR. How, then, is it possible to insist that they are tactical weapons? The SS-20's, however, really are medium-range weapons, that is, for tactical use, since they cannot reach U.S. territory.

Balance Disrupted by NATO Strengthening

[Question] From what I have heard, general, the impression is that the Geneva negotiations promise to be extremely laborious, not to say impossible. The West maintains that its force (whose reduction you would now like to discuss) guaranteed a balance in the "European theater" until the SS-20's appeared. So either you eliminate the SS-20's or the balance will have to be restored by the new NATO missiles.

[Answer] This is the point: The balance was disrupted by the continuous strengthening of the NATO forces, and that is why we started to deploy the SS-20's. The balance now exists with the SS-20's, but NATO wants to disrupt it again by deploying new missiles.

[Question] Well, it seems to me that your negotiating stance is very rigid too and very unpromising with regard to the outcome of the Geneva talks. But let us pass to another matter: Can you tell me why the neutron bomb -- a weapon which all experts consider defensive and which could therefore be used only in the event of an enemy attack -- prompts such heated and indignant reactions in you? Basically, unless there is an attack (on your part) the U.S. neutron missiles will not be launched....

[Answer] Our rejection of the neutron bomb is principled, inasmuch as its use would obviously lower the threshold of a nuclear war....

[Question] Agreed, general, but unless the tanks advance, the neutron bomb will not be launched....

[Answer] I see clearly that you, like many people in the West, now believe in the myth fabricated by U.S. propaganda that the Soviet General Staff has a plan of advance into central Europe based essentially on the use of tanks. Well, that too is an invention. We have no such plans, I can assure you.

[Question] You cannot imagine how pleased your reassurances make me. But there still remains your vast superiority in tanks, and you will not try to deny that. According to Western estimates, the USSR has 50,000 tanks as against the U.S. 13,000-14,000. Some 20,000 of your 50,000 are lined in Europe together with 13,000 belonging to the Warsaw Pact countries. And these 33,000 tanks are counterposed by only 8,000-9,000 NATO tanks....

[Answer] More myths and propaganda. The proportion in Europe is one NATO tank to one-and-a-half Warsaw Pact tanks. But NATO has no fewer than 193,000 antitank weapons [mezzi], the most sophisticated ever conceived, while a new generation of German, British and U.S. tanks is about to emerge. Now, however, I would like to discuss another point: When you are surprised by the scale of our armored forces, especially compared to those of the United States, you are forgetting a geopolitical factor of fundamental importance. The United States is surrounded by sea and cannot base its defenses on a weapon such as the tank. The USSR, however -- do not forget -- has an adversary in the East, namely China: Indeed, it is on that front that the majority of our tanks are aligned. Therefore, when discussing our land forces, either this factor (our 20,000 km of land borders) is taken into account or it is not, in which case it is propaganda.

The general glanced for the last time at his watch and our conversation ended. Now it remains to be seen what happens in Geneva. But if there must be a forecast, it can be said that, at least to start with, things will not go well and will perhaps go decidedly badly.

CPSU'S ZAGLADIN WRITES ON MILITARY THREAT

LD251410 Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Nov, TASS -- "Mankind's concern for the preservation of peace has become today particularly acute and pressing", writes Vadim Zagladin in an article in the November issue of the journal WORLD ECONOMICS AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. "The military threat has assumed such a character, and such fundamentally new features not encountered previously."

Vadim Zagladin writes in his article: "The acuteness of the present-day military danger is linked not only with the existence of imperialism, for which war is quite a normal form of activity, but primarily with the further deepening of the general crisis of the capitalist system, when violence, including military, starts to be regarded by some leaders of the imperialist world as almost the only way to salvation of the absolescent system."

The journal points out that the expanded military programme, which was formulated by President Reagan in the course of this year, has given rise to a new outburst of criticism and apprehension on the part of a whole number of sober-minded bourgeois statesmen, politicians, scientists, both in the United States and elsewhere.

The author of the article notes with concern that the "reactionary imperialist circles, above all, the leaders of the military industrial complex fell into a dangerous militaristic psychosis in conditions of stockpiled armaments sufficient for the complete destruction of civilisation. They are not even made sober by the fact that the monstrous arms race, now being escalated in the West, not only raises additional difficulties for the whole of mankind but also substantially aggravates the economic and social disorders in the capitalist world."

"As long as certain imperialist circles favour the use of military power means and methods of international politics, the pressing demand remains to establish and maintain such a correlation of forces in the international scene that would guarantee success to the cause of peace. It is essential to consolidate world socialism, to strengthen the unity of the community of the socialist states", stresses Vadim Zagladin.

PONOMAREV ADDRESSES PRAGUE MEETING

LD261414 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2200 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Prague, 25 Nov (TASS) -- Today at Prague Castle G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, received the heads of delegations taking part in a meeting of representatives of fraternal parties to discuss the work of the journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM.

Speaking on behalf of the leaders of the fraternal parties' delegations, the leader of the CPSU delegation B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, expressed gratitude to the CPCZ Central Committee for the propitious and businesslike atmosphere permitting communists from 90 countries to discuss topical issues which in their essence are of concern to all mankind.

We have assembled at a time when the international situation has sharply deteriorated, Ponomarev said. The alarm of people all over the world is understandable. And comrades who have come from various continents are expressing this alarm and pointing to ways of struggling against the growing danger of war, against the arms race, including against nuclear weapons.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has just been paying a visit to the FRG.

There topical problems of the struggle to consolidate peace in Europe, of the struggle against a new spiral of the arms race, including against the medium-range missiles which the American imperialists and NATO want to plant in the very heart of the European Continent and aim against the peace-loving socialist states were discussed.

In his speech Comrade Brezhnev put forward a program for reducing nuclear arms to the lowest limit. Leonid Ilich voiced our country's good will to begin reducing the number of its missiles.

Such truly noble aims and tasks are being discussed by our conference in connection with the work of the journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM. This journal is performing a very important, one might say historic, mission. It is the collective organ of the international communist movement, an organ which truly expresses the most burning and most topical interests of the communists, workers' and national-liberation movement.

At the same time, we would like to say that when we go home, when we disperse to all parts of the world, we shall all carry the good news about the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the successes of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Stating that the successes of real socialism are in the interests of the whole of mankind because the fundamental force now barring the way to the arms race and the unleashing of a new war is our socialist community, our day-to-day struggle to stop a new spiral of the arms race and have the peoples rise against the danger of war and attain their great historic goal, safeguarding peace on earth.

From the moment of their birth, Ponomarev noted, communist parties have always been the vanguard of the working class and of all working people, the defenders of their interests. They retain this role now, but it has also now fallen to them to perform an historic mission, to free all mankind from the military threat, from the danger of war, from thermonuclear war. This increases the importance and the responsibility of the communist and workers' parties. This raises still higher our great banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism under which the communist and workers' parties rally.

Husak's and Ponomarev's speeches were listened to with great attention by the representatives at the meeting of fraternal parties.

REAGAN STATEMENTS ON STRIKES CONTRADICTORY

LD260020 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1900 GMT 25 Nov 81

["At a Sharp Angle" Program]

[Text] In his interview for the [name indistinct] broadcasting company, U.S. President Ronald Reagan expressed his opinion or, as he formulated it, his "firm conviction" on the matter of strikes. In many respects the president's point of view is interesting. Ronald Reagan speaks out sharply against strikes in state enterprises. In fact, falling back on the prestige of his one-time predecessor Franklin Roosevelt, he quoted one of his statements: One cannot agree to strikes by state employees. The President declared: A strike (?threatens) everyone. A strike by state employees is one aimed against one's own nation. Then Reagan explained his point of view: As distinct from a private employer, the government cannot close an enterprise. One cannot stop state production and say: I am very sorry, but we are closing the enterprise until we have finished with the strike. After all, people rely on the services assured by the government. That is why everyone should know that state employees have no right to strike, the President stressed. Thus, Ronald Reagan is opposed to strikes at state enterprises since, according to his aphorism, these are strikes against the nation.

Is the President's stance in this matter consistent? No. A little earlier he gave an interview to the Washington POST in which he demonstrated a diametrically opposed point of view. In that case Reagan supported strikes announced in state enterprises. All measures taken by the authorities to prevent the strikes he characterized as strangling freedom, and in the name of the United States, he threatened all sorts of punishment.

One has the impression that the President contradicted himself. He did. But in fact he was right: Speaking at one time for, and another time against the strikes in state office, the President is consistent, (?basing himself) on class positions, since in the first instance it was the strike by American air traffic controllers, and in the second instance, when the President (?unequivocally) supported strikes, it was the strikes by the working people in Poland.

Strikes, (?in his) opinion, are against the interest of the American establishment. That is what the President, in order to [words indistinct] personally attacks the strikers. Twelve thousand air traffic controllers were sacked, their leaders put behind bars, while trade unions are ruined by fines.

And the other extreme: Strikes in Poland (?are encouraged), destabilization of the economy, the undermining of state authority, tension inside the country -- all this is in the interest of the American establishment; all this plays into the hands of the United States and their allies, since it weakens the socialist camp economically, politically and militarily. This is why the U.S. President makes declarations openly aimed at encouraging the Polish counterrevolution.

Naturally, the matter does not end with provocative statements. Through various channels, counterrevolution receives material help. Hundreds of anti-Polish centers are busy elaborating the counterrevolutionaries' tactics for overthrowing legal power. Dozens of Western radio stations assure them of support in the psychological warfare carried out against the Polish socialist state and its allies.

But (?a consequence) of the chaos created in the country by antisocialist forces, which are supported by foreign aid, is the suffering caused the working masses, while the American President allegedly shows concern for them. Naturally, it would be naive to think that the President of the leading capitalist power can really feel solicitude for the cares and desires of working people -- American or Polish. It is not the question of working people, but the interests of those circles which President Reagan represents. That is why there is no contradiction in the apparently contradictory statements of Ronald Reagan on the subject of strikes organized for inside the country and for export.

PZPR STATEMENT ON SOLIDARITY 'SUBVERSIVENESS'

LD251520 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Nov, TASS -- The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party has published a statement in connection with the intensification of Solidarity's subversive activities. It says that Solidarity representatives have been mounting of late a campaign against committees and members of the Polish United Workers' Party. Implementing political objectives of illegal anti-socialist organisations, extremist forces put forward demands on removing the party from enterprises. PUWP members, first of all active members of factory party committees are persecuted and subjected to moral terror. The statement stresses that actions of this kind are dangerous political adventurism, aimed in fact not only against the PUWP but also against the vital interests of the working class.

The attacks on the party are accompanied by heightening of tension in various public circles and regions in the country which makes the political situation increasingly more dangerous. All this is taking place on the threshold of economic reform, at a period of profound market and economic difficulties, approaching winter, at a time when all efforts must be applied for tranquility, existence and overcoming the crisis.

The aim of the attempts to restrict the party's activity at enterprises is to deprive it of influence on the course of social and economic changes connected with economic reform. These processes at a time of the introduction of the reform will bring many difficulties and dangers to people who earn their living.

In this situation only a strong socialist state, acting in the interests of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia, can be an effective support and protection for them. The PUWP, cooperating with the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, is the guarantor of such a state, its just social policy. Implementing the policy of reviving ideological and moral values of socialism, the PUWP, United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party declared their readiness to cooperate with all public forces recognising the path of Poland's socialist renewal.

Let no one count that it will be possible to embroil the party with workers' collectives, and that factory party organisations and their active members will subordinate themselves to pressure and threats. The PUWP, the statement says, will resist in every way these hostile actions.

IZVESTIYA CITED ON CRISIS SITUATION IN POLAND

LD261830 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 26 Nov 81

["Poland Today: Aspects of Crisis" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Nov, TASS -- "Poland's political life in the past weeks is characterised by the activisation of efforts both by the healthy forces of society, led by the communists, who uphold the socialist nature of the country's development, and by counter-revolutionary forces," IZVESTIYA writes today.

The newspaper stresses that "the 4th and 5th plenary meetings of the PUWP Central Committee, and the session of the Polish Sejm became important milestones along the way of overcoming the crisis. The decision of the 4th plenum, which put forward the task before party members to counter in a resolute way all forms of counter-revolutionary activity, and the Sejm's resolution, categorically demanding that any actions creating tension and threatening national existence be stopped, expressed the interests of all Polish patriots."

On the opposite side of the political arena are anti-socialist forces of all hues. "Their aim," the newspaper points out, "has been and is the destruction of all things socialist. This is precisely the course which they follow with the help of Solidarity having occupied leading posts in that organisation."

IZVESTIYA points out the extremists from Solidarity again and again resort to strike action. The strikes not only result in material losses but also disorganise life even more. They are also an instrument of psychological pressure. It is not for nothing that the notion "strike terrorism" has been introduced into the vocabulary.

As a result of the situation in October, according to the government's economic committee, "industrial production was 15 percent lower than a year ago, procurement of meat went down by 38 percent, of grain by 29 percent despite the better harvest this year. The export to socialist and capitalist countries reduced (to the latter by a quarter), as well as import possibilities. The dismal balance of payments continues to worsen."

"The dragging political and economic crisis in Poland, becoming more and more aggravated, gives cause for mounting alarm not only to Polish society, but also to Poland's friends," the newspaper stresses.

## LITERATURNAYA GAZETA ATTACKS SOLIDARITY LEADERS

PM251147 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Nov 81 p 9

[Viktor Tsoppi article under the rubric "Conspiracy Against Poland": "The Hangman"]

[Text] In recent days the Solidarity leadership has sharply raised the stakes in its antipopular gambling. By all appearances it is prepared to put Poland's destiny at stake. The escalation of brazen actions by the counterrevolutionary ringleaders began immediately after the Fifth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, in response to its decisions on overcoming the crisis in the country. These decisions, permeated by the communists' spirit of responsibility toward the people, inspired in the Poles' heartfelt hope of emerging from the black nightmare into the clear light of day, of recovering their breath and of finally starting to work and live like normal human beings.

But the light at the end of the tunnel has again been shut out by the sinister shadow of Solidarity.

The provocateurs are operating on all salients. Solidarity Chairman Walesa demands that the government should pay for strikes. In an interview for American television companies he ingratiated himself with American democracy and thanked Washington on his knees for its solidarity. He promises to "take in hand" the operational groups sent by the government to the provinces to improve supplies of produce to the cities. Addressing the United States, he makes this eloquent admission: "Our defeat would be a more serious defeat for you. That is why you must invest something in us."

So that is Solidarity's function! That is why its leaders, who are highly paid in dollars, stop the plants and bakeries, mines and printing plants. That is why they summon gullible people to take part in "protest marches," kindling chauvinism and anti-Sovietism. These people are not worried about democracy in Poland, but above all about ensuring that imperialist America does not suffer defeat in Poland and that its investments in counter-revolution do not go to waste. Thus national interests are sold, while they try to make Solidarity members into Washington's hirelings, forcing them to act against their own country. The other day Rulewski specified the sum for which he is prepared to "concede" Poland to the United States. In a heart-to-heart talk with Western journalists the Bydgoszcz fascist said: "Give us $2.5 billion, and we will impose order in Poland." And so as to ensure that the potential purchasers should not grudge the money or try to bargain, he stated brazenly: "Only Solidarity is capable of securing the Warsaw Pact's communications."

What a strategist!

The Solidarity leaders have lost all sense of proportion! They fear the normalization of life in the country like the devil fears incense. After all, they can only manipulate public opinion in an atmosphere of political nervous collapse and are, therefore, ready to do anything, perpetrate any provocations. Jurczyk, the Szczecin Solidarity manager, speaking on Polish national radio on 2 November, called on the Poles to "shed blood and start a civil war."

Who's this guy Jurczyk? At the Solidarity congress in Gdansk he received one-fourth of the votes, coming second to Walesa. He is 46, and of peasant origins. He has worked at a flax weaving factory and at the shipyard in Szczecin. He has been a welder and a warehouse manager and has held all kinds of trade union posts.

But this unremarkable life has hidden depths: Jurczyk was molded politically by Baluka, a CIA agent. Condemned in 1970 for antistate activity, Baluka managed to flee the country, worked on Radio Free Europe, published an anticommunist rag and returned to Poland on the tide of counterrevolution. He returned, and saw that Jurczyk had surpassed his mentor and succeeded in winning the trust of their common masters.

For the time being these masters are keeping Jurczyk in reserve for d-day. Jurczyk himself, asked by a participant in the Gdansk congress whom he regarded as the most worthy aspirant to the post of Solidarity chairman, stated, without false modesty: only himself. At the Gdansk gathering Jurczyk did not try to outdo Gwiazda, Rulewski and the other rabid anticommunists, although he made no secret of his hostility toward socialism, slandered the PZPR in every way and rejected talks with the government, describing himself as neither a radical nor a moderate. In a word, against the background of the orgy this clean-shaven character who wears a tie might have looked quite respectable to some people. But the malice aroused by the vicious battle for power in Solidarity so enraged Jurczyk and his jealousy of Rulewski's notoriety so irritated him that he blew up. He revealed himself in all his double-dyed "Black Hundred" [reference to extreme reactionary 19th century Russian grouping] glory.

On 29 October in the city of Trzebiatow, Jurczyk could be heard saying things you do not often hear even on Radio Free Europe. For instance, that all the Polish leaders have false surnames, that they are all "traitors to the people" and "representatives of Moscow," and that "the Soviet Union is an artificial friend to Poland." He also set forth his plan for seizing power in the country by means of provoking so-called "active strikes": "The goods produced during the strike we will distribute ourselves, so that they are not exported to Moscow. We will drive the communists from the enterprises," said Jurczyk maliciously. "Let them sit at home and propagate their party ideology. Perhaps for some of them we will have to set up gallows and hang them, to encourage others. This year must be the decisive year. Let the shock come...."

So Jurczyk has defined his profession quite accurately: that of hangman.

I saw a report that a legal case had been brought against Jurczyk. But he was not in the least afraid. His latest radio speech, on 2 November, indicates that the provocateur, all restraint cast aside, is still flourishing and has even had a national radio platform made available to him. In the press he is rebuked limply and timidly.

But what has he to fear? The gallows?

EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA DENOUNCES RURAL SOLIDARITY

PM251219 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 47 Signed to Press 16 Nov 81 p 2

[Observer B. Rachkov article: "Poland's Agriculture; What Lies Behind Rural Solidarity"]

[Text] The PAP agency reports a comparatively good harvest of agricultural crops in 1981.

The gross grain harvest has increased by 2 million tons compared with last year, reaching 20 million tons. Some 16 million tons of sugar beet has been harvested, or almost 5 million tons more than last year, while 43 million tons of potatoes or 17 million tons more than in 1980 have been harvested.

But the country's good supplies have deteriorated sharply. Why is this happening?

Production Base

Poland, with a population of about 36 million, has considerable agricultural land with a total area of 20 million hectares. Of these, 5.3 million are in the socialized sector which is represented by over 6,000 state farms and cooperatives. Over 14 million hectares are owned by almost 3 million individual peasant farms of which about 1.8 million have small parcels of land of less than 5 hectares.

Over the years of the people's power the socialist state has greatly assisted the development of agricultural production in both the socialized and private sectors. It has supplied modern equipment, mineral fertilizers, chemical pesticides and seed, as a rule on credit and on preferential terms. In the past two decades the tractor pool in the socialized sector has quintrupled to 240,000 in 1980, while in the private sector it has increased 30 times over to 380,000. The application of mineral fertilizers to the soil has increased about fivefold.

However, despite a certain increase in the yield of agricultural crops in Poland, as a whole for this indicator Poland lags markedly behind neighboring countries where soil and climatic conditions are largely similar to Polish conditions but where the decisive part is played by large-scale farms in the socialist sector, with the opportunity to use the latest agrotechnical achievements.

In recent years the Polish press has extensively discussed the need for the more rational use of land, equipment and manpower and the improvement of labor and organization and management. "The degree of concentration and mechnization of our agriculture by comparison with the level of development of the country's production forces is very modest," the economic weekly ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE wrote. "Such diffuseness in terms of the number and size of farms is no longer to be seen anywhere else in Europe."

A number of the current production difficulties were generated by blunders in agricultural policy in the seventies mentioned at the Ninth PZPR Congress. At the same time the Polish party press emphasizes that in recent months ever increasing harm has been caused to the country's food supplies by the malicious activity of the leaders of the so-called Rural Solidarity -- the trade union association of individual peasants. The backbone of this organization consists of private farm owners with plots of more than 15 hectares and making extensive use of hired labor; they are less than 5 percent of the total number of individual peasants yet they possess over 20 percent of all agricultural land in the private sector.

Undermining State Procurements

The kulak nucleus of Rural Solidarity has selected as the prime target of its subversive activity the state system of procurement and distribution of agricultural produce.

The state procurements system usually acquired about 30 percent of all grain produced in the country, 85-90 percent of all livestock carcasses, over 60 percent of milk and over 40 percent of eggs.

Considering the food difficulties which emerged even earlier, the government introduced ration cards for meat, sugar, and a number of other very important foods based on the usual volume of procurements of these goods. But the Solidarity leaders initially advanced the concept of direct exchange, bypassing the state, of part of the individual farms for some share of industrial articles from the cities, and then mounted a broad propaganda campaign to ensure that individual peasants did not sell the state any produce at all.

At the Gdansk assemblage, which was also attended by representatives of Rural Solidarity, loud appeals were heard for new action against the socialist state. In particular calls were made to individual peasants not to pay state taxes and interest on loans and to rally to a struggle for "free trade" in agricultural produce without price restrictions.

The results were not long in having an affect. Despite the bigger gross harvest of agricultural produce this year, by early October, the Polish Ministry of Agriculure and Food Economy reports that state purchases were only 60 percent of what had been obtained over the same period a year ago. For instance, for the year as a whole 600,000 tons less livestock will be purchased for slaughter. Many ration cards in the population's possession remain unused.

"Black Market" Under Solidarity's Protection

The antisocialist forces' subversive actions led to the rapid growth of a " blackmarket." One of its main stimuli was the sharp rise in wages imposed by the trade union adventurists under conditions when the production of consumer goods had fallen off. According to the Polish Main Statistical Office, in September 1981 wages were 27.6 percent higher than a year before, while stocks of consumer goods in the country had decreased by one-third. The "surplus money" without commodity stocks to back it up created an exceptionally high demand not only for industrial consumer goods but also for all foodstuffs, which kulak elements and various speculators and dealers were quick to exploit. According to the weekly ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE'S report, in the past 3 months alone the price of butter has increased 50 percent on the market while the price of chicken and duck meat has increased by over one-third and the price of eggs has risen 43 percent.

To encourage state procurements, the government has raised purchase prices for all types of agricultural output. However, the kulaks and speculators counting on growing rich at the working people's expense, are continuing to sabotage state procurements. Individual peasants, the Polish press has noted, are reluctant, for instance, to sell meat to the state at Z110 a kilogram since on the market they can get Z170.

By all its actions Rural Solidarity is encouraging the sale of food at speculative prices, yet it is demanding from the government guaranteed supplies of agricultural equipment at stable low prices.

In September the Polish Sejm adopted a law on combating speculation to halt the rampant black market. "Free" trade in meat was banned. With a view to limiting the profits of dealers, the government prepared projects for increasing retail prices for a number of food and gustatory products while at the same time providing rebates for pensioners and families on low incomes. These justified measures were given a hostile reception by the kulak Solidarity, which entailed a new outburst of rampant speculation and further descent into anarchy and chaos in the country's food supplies. The Polish Ministry of Internal Affairs reports that in the past 2 months over 11,000 crimes and violations connected with speculation have been uncovered.

The disorganization of the Polish national economy caused by the extremists' subversive actions has led to a sharp reduction in the production of many types of industrial articles, including those for agricultural needs, which has been another cause of declining agricultural procurements. At the same time the trade union association's ringleaders are not only failing to help start up the production of these commodities but are disrupting the government's efforts in this direction.

The enemies of socialism in Poland are obviously working toward undermining one of the cornerstones of the socialism system -- the alliance of the working class and peasantry -- in order to strengthen the kulak's positions in the Polish countryside at the expense of the interests of the main mass of peasants.

Attack on State Farms and Cooperatives

In late October in Warsaw the ringleaders of Rural Solidarity held a press conference which was addressed by that trade union association's leader, J. Kulaj. He again made sharp attacks on government measures to combat speculation and called for the intensification of the propaganda campaign among individual peasants aimed at undermining government plans to increase state procurements. The call for subversive action against state and cooperative farms in the countryside was heard more loudly than ever at this press conference.

Incited by their ringleaders, the kulak elements are letting themselves go so far as to resort increasingly frequently to attempts at the direct seizure of socialist plots of land.

Thus, according to a PAP report, in the village of Sielec, Bydgoszcz Voivodship, a group of indivivual peasants headed by representatives of the local Solidarity section, forced their way onto plowed land belonging to the Zgoda cooperative and sowed a large part of it for themselves. Land belonging to the local state farm was seized in the village of Kruszliwiec. Similar instances have occurred in the village of Gluchowo, Rzeszow Voivodship and in other places. State farm and cooperative workers, sometimes without waiting for a decision by the prosecution organs, have been obliged to repel kulak attacks themselves.

These attacks are all the more flagrantly at variance with the true interests of the Polish working class and all working people in that today it is precisely the socialist sector which by its precise fulfillment of state procurements is substantially softening counterrevolution's blows against the Polish working people's food supplies.

The agricultural cooperatives' congress in Warsaw in October made public the following eloquent facts, for instance: Although the cooperatives account for only 4.2 percent of agricultural land they now produce 11 percent of marketable grain and 9 percent of the meat procured, including 36 percent of poultry meat. The cooperatives and state farms together account for a little over one-fourth of arable lands, yet in September they supplied almost half of state meat procurements.

The recent Fourth and Fifth PZPR Central Committee Plenums outlined specific measures for increasing procurements of agricultural produce in the next few months and provided for increasing capital investments in the production of facilities for agriculture.

The party's main function, the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote recently, is to serve the interests of the working class and peasantry and all working people. The party and government, the paper stresses, will not retreat under the onslaught of hostile forces.

## OPENING OF PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM NOTED

LD271154 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] The Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum has opened in Warsaw under the chairmanship of Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

PRAVDA CITES GDR LEADER ON BREZHNEV, FRG TIES

PM261223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 81 p 4

[TASS report: "SED Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Berlin, 20 Nov -- A routine SED Central Committee Plenum has opened here. The Central Committee Politburo report was delivered by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. He stated:

The peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and the recent statements by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on urgent questions of today are aimed at ensuring lasting peace and eliminating the possibility of nuclear war breaking out. These constructive proposals cover a wide range of problems of disarmament and of limiting the arms race and open the way to the strengthening of international security.

It is particularly important to implement them in the conditions of the present international situation, where the aggressive circles of imperialism continue to whip up the arms race.

It is necessary to constantly strengtnen the cohesion of all the socialist community states and concentrate their efforts in the struggle to ensure world peace. After all, it is the socialist countries, as was stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress, which constitute the main obstacle in the path of the instigators of war. A notable contribution to the cause of peace and security is also made by the mighty mass movement in defense of peace which is under way in Western Europe.

The Soviet Union and its allies counterpose to the doctrine of the arms race and confrontation a policy of honest, constructive talks. As L.I. Brezhnev rightly noted recently, there is no sphere of disarmament and no category of weapons on which agreement could not be reached. That is why the GDR, the speaker noted, supports in every way the Soviet leader's forthcoming visit to the FRG, and also the approaching USSR-U.S. talks in Geneva.

Touching on the GDR's relations with the FRG, E. Honecker noted that in building these relations the GDR is guided by the interests of ensuring peace in Europe and elsewhere. He called on the FRG leaders to renounce [otkazatsya ot] the revanchist doctrines which still exist in West Germany and to further normalize and develop ties between the two countries.

For the GDR, the speaker went on, fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist community states has been and remains the basis of further success. We will continue, he stressed, to tirelessly strengthen and extend our all-round, fruitful cooperation, for which the Crimea meeting with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev opened up new horizons. In accordance with its results the GDR intends to continue to constantly enrich the two countries' economic, scientific and technical potential and to act energetically together with the Soviet Union within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

Dwelling on the tasks ahead in the domestic political and economic spheres, the speakers noted that the main direction of the economic strategy of the party and state is to ensure the further stable and dynamic development of all sectors of the GDR's national economy.

'MEMORANDUM' BY EX-NATO GENERALS HITS U.S. PLANS

LD261156 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] The Hague, 26 Nov, TASS -- A group of generals, who only recently held senior positions in the armed forces of a number of NATO countries, have issued a memorandum addressed to the foreign ministers and defence ministers of the NATO member countries, the commanders of NATO forces and staff officers.

The memorandum says that they reject the attempts at gaining military superiority over the Soviet Union and calls for a political and not military solution of West-East conflicts. The generals say that a world war cannot be won or limited to certain regions. A conflict, unleashed with the use of nuclear weapons, is a threat to all mankind.

Condemning insinuations that the Soviet Union has been insincere in international relations and is a dangerous military opponent of non-communist countries, the signatories of the memorandum say that such arguments distract people from the idea of peace, condition them to war-like thinking and make them opposed to acceptance of ideas of constructive coexistence.

The memorandum says that leading political circles in the United States are not interested in the ratification of SALT II and practically ended the SALT process, working out instead colossal arms programmes.

The signatories of the memorandum reject NATO's so-called dual decision and strongly condemn the United States decision on beginning the full-scale production of the neutron bomb. Decisions, adopted or planned by the United States, create hazards and are unacceptable for Europe, for no one in Western Europe any longer believes that nuclear arms in the present situation can guarantee greater security. On the contrary, they realise that armaments were a beginning in destroying their security.

The signatories of the memorandum call upon the NATO countries not to rely on United States decisions because they are often taken without consultation with European allies. The memorandum calls for the establishment of relations of goodneighbourhood with the Warsaw Treaty member countries.

The memorandum was signed by generals Gert Bastian (FRG), Johan Kristi (Norway), Francisco da Costa Gomes (Portugal), Georgios Kumanakos (Greece), Von Meyenfeld (Netherlands), Nino Pasti (Italy), and Admiral Antoine Sanguinetti (France).

At a press conference in The Hague, General Nino Pasti who is an Italian senator emphasized that on the basis of documents he had available as chief of the Italian Army he had drawn the following conclusion: Arguments concerning a "strategic superiority of the Soviet Union and its military build-up" are a lie, fabricated by the CIA and spread by NATO propaganda.

"I can give the assurance," Nino Pasti said, "that the most convinced opponent of war is the Soviet Union, who in the last war suffered the gravest trials. This cannot be said of the United States, where the idea of war is linked with the profits of certain circles."

The generals, attending the press conference, expressed their belief that many in the armed forces of West European countries subscribed to their view but did not openly state them for reasons of personal security.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON BREZHNEV FRG VISIT

Schmidt Dinner Speech

PM251541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 81 p 2

[TASS report on FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt speech at 23 November Bonn dinner for L.I. Brezhnev: "In Honor of an Important Guest"]

[Text] Most esteemed Mr General Secretary L.I. Brezhnev:

Mr Minister A.A. Gromyko!

Ladies and gentlemen!

It is with great joy and with a desire that your days with us will be pleasant that I say to you welcome to Bonn, Mr General Secretary. I highly appreciate the fact that you have taken the trouble to make this trip and I hope that the hospitality you will encounter will to some extent make up for the inconvenience.

I welcome also the people accompanying you, in particular Mr Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

I have been looking forward to the conversation with you, which is perhaps the fifth detailed conversation we have had.

We have both prepared carefully for it. The talks which you, Mr General Secretary, and other responsible leaders of the Soviet Union have had in past weeks with FRG political figures have helped us to learn better and more accurately from one another what concerns us and our peoples at this politically difficult time.

We firmly intend to continue cooperating with the Soviet Union. We know how important relations between the FRG and the USSR are for stability and peace in Europe. Relations between our countries are based on the strong foundation of talks and agreements. We have developed these mutually advantageous relations over the past 10 years.

We do not lose sight of the fact that cooperation between us is an integral part of cooperation between West and East in general.

We also positively rate the development of our relations with other East European states -- the recent visits by Hungarian Council of Ministers Chairman G. Lazar to Bonn and by FRG President Karl Carstens to Romania have confirmed this -- and the development of relations with the GDR. H. Schmidt also termed positive the stabilizing infuence of the Quadripartite Agreement on the situation in and around West Berlin.

We are following closely and not without anxiety the development of events in and around Poland. Insofar as we are able we are giving economic aid, while strictly observing the principle of noninterference. Poland must continue to be able to solve its own domestic problems, on the basis of its own responsibility.

Peace is not in jeopardy, although anxiety about preserving peace is great. Both East and West have grounds for asking anxious questions and for uncertainty; confidence has been upset and many people on both sides are feeling frightened. That is why it is important to hold conversations like ours. At times of heightened tension it is especially important to listen attentively and carefully to one another. That is why we greatly welcome your visit.

The Federal Government is holding talks with you as the government of a country which is a member of the Atlantic alliance and the European Community. Our position is firmly rooted in the common interests of the West. We contribute constantly and authoritatively to the formulation of the West's joint course and will continue to do so.

Mr General Secretary, you have always acknowledged and stressed that the Soviet Union has no intention of changing or infringing our relations with our friends. By explaining our positions to you we want you to get a better understanding of the West's interests and genuine concerns and to heed them.

To Soviet people, who experienced so much suffering during World War II on behalf of and at the hands of Germans, H. Schmidt continued, I say: The German people want peace.

I say this on behalf of the generation to which you too belong, a generation which has personal experience of war, a generation which saw Europe destroyed from Calais to Moscow, from Rotterdam, Cologne and Dresden to Warsaw and Leningrad. We know what death, exile, destruction and loss of motherland mean.

After the war we set about restoring our countries, creating conditions in which labor bears fruit and life has meaning. We had different ideas about how society, the economy and the state should be organized and how best to ensure freedom, justice and well-being for all. But we are in full agreement on one thing: We passionately wish every day, every week, every month and every year to contribute to maintaining peace.

I agree wtih you, Mr General Secretary, when, in the preface to the collection of your speeches and interviews which has just been published here, you say that "A difference of world outlook compatible with concern for peace does not rule out people's joint efforts to solve vital problems on which their prosperity depends."

All people in the FRG display a readiness to actively contribute to the preservation of peace. This is most graphically expressed in the peace initative by the German Trade Union Federation and its chairman Mr H.-O. Vetter.

I will add this: Our past, our country's geographical position and our nation's political position compel us more insistently than anyone else to seek new opportunities to continue detente and cooperation.

There is no reasonable alternative to peaceful, equitable cooperation between states. This was said in the joint communique on the visit H.-D. Genscher and I paid you in Moscow last year. External security should also be a central element in this cooperation. Peace can be ensured today only by acting together, not by acting against one another. In that sense, I am advocating broad political partnership in the sphere of security.

During your 1978 official visit to the FRG we contributed to building this partnership in the sphere of security when we said in the joint declaration: "Both sides consider it important that no one should seek military superiority. They proceed from the premise that approximate equality and parity are sufficient to ensure defense. In their view, appropriate disarmament and arms limitation measures in the nuclear and conventional spheres, corresponding to this principle, would be of major significance."

H. Schmidt went on to set out the NATO countries' stance on the issue of medium-range missiles in Europe.

By showing a readiness to start talks on medium-range nuclear arms next Monday in Geneva, the chancellor continued, the United States and the Soviet Union have equally demonstrated that dialogue and cooperation on vitally important security issues are a primary political goal for them.

Both sides have thus also displayed their principled readiness for effective arms limitation. The Federal Government vigorously welcomes this, since it has done its utmost to contribute to ensuring that these talks take place.

The talks must produce results before the fall of 1983: That is, before the West in general can, as it has said, deploy ground-based medium-range missiles for the first time -- for the first time since the early sixties, and if, despite all efforts, an agreement is not reached, the FRG will fulfill its commitments stemming from the second half of the dual decision, in the interests of its own security and that of the entire NATO alliance.

H. Schmidt claimed that President Reagan is embarking on the Geneva talks in a real desire to bring about a decrease in the nuclear threat via arms limitation. This, he said, was confirmed in Reagan's speech last Wednesday. Our conversations, the chancellor said, can and must contribute to ensuring that positive impetus is imparted to the upcoming talks.

In this connection I am encouraged by the fact that, just as the American Government is showing a readiness to continue talks to strategic arms as from Spring 1982, so you too, Mr General Secretary, have spoken out in the same vein with the utmost clarity. A successful completion of the Madrid meeting of representatives of states that took part in the all-European conference on security and cooperation and the adoption there of a specific mandate to convene a European conference on disarmament issues and on the formulation of mutual confidence-building measures for all Europe would also crucially benefit confidence.

We welcome the fact that dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States has again become more meaningful and intensive. A meeting between you, Mr General Secretary, and the U.S. President would be of special significance. Such a meeting could provide a clear signal of hope and confidence.

Peace must not only be ensured between East and West. Tension and crises must be defused in other parts of the world as well. They pin down political and material forces of which there is a dire need if answers are to be found to the questions that are really important to mankind. The crisis development of the world economy has not bypassed a single country. We are affected by it just as you are. Our economic exchange can be especially advantageous to us in this situation. It provides us with jobs and gives you currency.

The frank discussion of East-West relations and of questions of great importance to world peace and prosperity is also possible because good cooperation has existed between us for more than 10 years now. We have stuck to it despite the obstacles that have sometimes been encountered and we have acted on the basis of the existing treaties, which you formulated with Federal Chancellor W. Brandt and Foreign Minister W. Scheel.

In 1978 we agreed to promote the development of bilateral relations in the economic, industrial and technological spheres on a firm and long-term basis. We were guided by the conviction that the expansion and intensification of our long-term cooperation in these spheres not only accords with both sides' economic and social interests but also can make an important contribution to long-term cooperation throughout Europe.

That remains as valid today and tomorrow as it was 3 years ago. On this basis, for instance, FRG enterprises are taking part in implementing a major natural gas project, on which an agreement taking both sides' interests into account was signed a few days ago. We will continue to strengthen and develop the economic cooperation between us in those spheres where it is to the benefit of both countries.

When it comes to the consolidation of our bilateral relations, I think it is a fact of special significance that understanding of the contribution that we Germans and the Soviet Union's peoples have made to the common European culture throughout our long history has again strengthened in both countries.

The first thing we must remember here is the force with which one country's works of art and spiritual creations have influenced the other. These questions deserve to be discussed by us with still greater frankness.

I, at any rate, am clearly aware of just how great the influence of Pushkin, Dostoyevskiy, Tolstoy, Chekhov, Gorkiy and the others and, in music, of Tchaikovsky, Musorgskiy, Prokofyev and Shostakovich was on my personal idea of Russia and the Soviet Union. There are other significant and vivid examples for the younger generation. As for the present relations in the spheres of culture and science, we should seek to surmount the obstacle that still exist here.

In this connection allow me, Mr General Secretary, to touch on a question that, very close to my heart: I refer to the reunification of families. It is a case of human destinies and of the desire of loyal citizens of (?your) country to return to their historical homeland.

In conclusion the chancellor said: Political actions filled with responsibliity are required of us. Today, more than ever before, it is necessary to be guided in our relations with one another by reason and by a very specific understanding of the other side's interests and concerns, to take others' interests into account and to show restraint in our own words and deeds. These qualities, by which we are guided in our personal lives, are today essential preconditions of a peaceful joint existence.

Our conversations now are determined by the needs of the present world situation. But in the process we are thinking not only about today and tomorrow. We know from long historical experience what conflict is like. We know what war means. But we also know what great achievements our peoples and nations can secure in the future. They need peace for this.

Since 1945 we Europeans have managed to maintain peace in Europe for longer than any time this century. Our common inalienable duty is to contribute to ensuring that our peoples not only can live out the remaining 18 years of this century in peace with one another but also lay the foundations for peaceful cooperation next century. The next century must be based on respect for one another and on respect for the forms of life we have chosen for ourselves.

H. Schmdit proposed toasts to the health of L.I. Brezhnev, to the health of the members of the Soviet delegation, to the health of the Soviet leaders, to good relations between our countries and to peace in Europe and throughout the world.

## Brezhnev Meets DKP Chairman

LD251320 Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 25 Nov, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today met in Bonn Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party [DKP].

Herbert Mies warmly, in fraternal way greeted Leonid Brezhnev on behalf of all the communists of the Federal Republic of Germany. This is already the third visit of the leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state to our country, the chairman of the German Communist Party said. This shows what a big importance the Soviet Union attaches to the promotion of friendly contacts with the Federal Republic. The Soviet peace initiatives advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress have given fresh impetus to the struggle for peace. As for the West German communists, they are doing everything possible to ensure, for the sake of the national interests of their people, that the flames of war never start on German territory again. They wholeheartedly share Leonid Brezhnev's words that there is nothing more important than the safeguarding of peace.

Responding to Herbert Mies's words of greeting, Leonid Brezhnev said that his new meeting with the West German communists was a manifestation of the firm internationalist ties between the party of Lenin and the party of Thaelmann. Soviet communists know well how difficult it is for the German Communist Party to work. To be a communist, a Marxist-Leninist on the banks of the Rhine means to be not only a man of unflinching conviction in the correctness of his ideas but also a man of great personal courage. It means to be a true patriot and a real internationalist. Leonid Brezhnev pointed out that mankind was living through a crucial period at the present time and stressed that what mankind will take along with it to the threshold of the third millennium was at stake.

Everything hinges on the solution of two major problems, the problem of war and peace and the rate of social progress. However, while displaying proper vigilance one should not overdramatise the situation. The policy of the aggressive forces, primarily the United States and NATO , is meeting growing opposition both in the West and in the East. The anti-war movement has assumed vast proportions in the FRG as well. Leonid Brezhnev also dwelt on the problem of the further extension of bilateral contacts between the USSR and the FRG. In this context he spoke appreciatively of the recent talks with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and other FRG leaders. Leonid Brezhnev also described in brief life in the Soviet Union, the work of the Soviet people and progress in fulfilling the plans of the eleventh five-year period.

In conclusion, Leonid Brezhnev thanked the FRG communists for their indefatigable work in explaining to the people the truth about the Soviet Union and real socialism and wholeheartedly wished them fresh success.

The meeting was attended by Hermann Gautier, deputy chairman of the German Communist Party, and also Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, CPSU Central Committee members Ivan Arkhipov, Andrey Alexandrov, Anatoliy Blatov and Leonid Zamyatin, and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Vladimir Semenov, who visited the FRG together with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

## Meets FRG Businesswoman

LD251138 Moscow TASS in English 1113 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 25 Nov, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received at his residence in the Gymnich Castle today Brigitte Baenkler-Dasler, member of the board of the world-famous sporting goods company Adidas, and had a brief talk with her.

Leonid Brezhnev wished success in the further expansion of cooperation between that company and Soviet sports and industrial organizations.

## Brezhnev Greets Danish Queen

LD251330 Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Nov, TASS -- Flying over the territory of Denmark on his way home from the Federal Republic of Germany, Leonid Brezhnev sent a message from aboard the plane to Queen Margrethe II of Denmark conveying greetings and wishes of peace and prosperity to her and the Danish people.

## 25 Nov Arrival in Moscow

LD251630 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1447 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who visited the FRG at the invitation of Federal Chancellor Schmidt of the FRG, returned to Moscow today.

Accompanying Comrade Brezhnev were Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs; and Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

At the Vnukovo Airport, decorated with the state flags of the Soviet Union, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was met by Andropov, Gorbachev, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Suslov, Tikhonov, Ustinov and Chernenko, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Demichev, Kuznetsov and Solomentsev, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Rusakov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; Bogolyubov, Bugayev, Maltsev, Pavlov, Pegov, Tsinev, Tsukanov, Shchelokov, members of the CPSU Central Committee; Golikov, Kholov, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee; Losev and Falin, members of the CPSU Auditing Commission.

Also returning from the FRG were Aleksandrov and Blatov, aides to the general secretary; Zamyatin, head of a department at the CPSU Central Committee; Kovalev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; Mogilevets, deputy administrator of affairs of the CPSU Central Committee; and Bondarenko, head of a department at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Among those meeting Comrade Brezhnev were also Huber, FRG charge d'affaires in the USSR, and diplomatic staff of the FRG Embassy.

## NOVOYE VREMYA Reviews Visit

LD251754 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Nov, TASS -- The weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] describes Leonid Brezhnev's visit as a "mission of good will". In its November 27 issue, the Soviet foreign policy weekly notes that during the visit members of the Soviet delegation discussed many issues. "But they concentrated their chief attention -- and called on their partners in the talks to do the same -- on the main thing: namely, how to save Europe from war and how to protect peace which is mankind's supreme value. In the profound conviction of the Soviet side, this common and main task should make the existing differences and dissimilar political notions and perceptions recede into the background."

"This third visit of Leonid Brezhnev to the Federal Republic of Germany has demonstrated with utmost clarity, the weekly says, that the seventies, the decade of detente, have not passed without a trace. These years have left a profound imprint on the consciousness of the peoples and in the minds of men. The detente has demonstrated that peaceful and mutually advantageous co-operation is both a possibility and an imperative necessity... Despite all the differences in the positions on a number of major issues, conditions are still available for an active furtherance of the course toward detente and cooperation. To score new successes in this field, what is needed is steadfastness and good will," the weekly sums up.

## IZVESTIYA Assesses Talks

LD251722 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Nov, TASS -- "Another Soviet-West German summit meeting has brought tangible results", the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today.

A dispatch from Bonn published by it says that the spirit of mutual respect and the desire to understand each other better which prevailed during the talks in the capital of the FRG have done their good service. Without side-tracking differences, the parties tried not to deepen them, on the contrary, they tried to narrow the differences.

The newspaper underlines that the Soviet Union's policy is that of goodneighbourliness and detente. "And this is not just temporizing. The desire for mutual understanding and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the FRG are dictated by historical experience, concern for the future of peace in Europe, and mutual interest of the sides in economic cooperation. Our two countries would like to preserve and increase the capital of trust accumulated over the past decade. And the extensive and useful work carried through during Leonid Brezhnev's visit will undoubtedly assist this effort."

Pointing out that the summit meeting in Bonn focused its attention on issues of consolidating the process of detente and curbing the arms race, the newspaper writes: "Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG played an invaluable role inasmuch as it helped millions of citizens of that country to get a clear idea of the Soviet Union's genuinely peaceful aspirations, of the tireless personal efforts of the head of the Soviet state to preserve peace for all nations. Evidence of profound respect to Leonid Brezhnev and a tribute to his consistent work for peace are provided by the letters addressed to him in the care of the USSR Embassy in Bonn."

In conclusion IZVESTIYA writes: "The visit of the leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state to the Federal Republic of Germany which has just come to an end serves as an invaluable contribution to the solution of a lofty and noble task: to live in a goodneighbourly manner. The results of the visit are a pointer for the practical policy aimed at consolidating peace and security of nations."

## Shishkin on Visit, Talks

LD261338 Moscow TASS in English 1226 GMT 26 Nov 81

["In the Interests of Peace and Detente" -- TASS headline; by TASS political news analyst Gennadiy Shishkin]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Nov, TASS -- The attention of the world at large is riveted today to the results of the visit of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to the Federal Republic of Germany. This is quite natural because the significance of this visit far transcends the boundaries of bilateral relations between our countries and even the European framework. Given all the diversity of the views of various commentators with regard to the results of the visit, all of them agree that it was a major event of international significance aimed at promoting peace and restoring the climate of detente and trust.

The success of the mission of peace and cooperation to Bonn was predetermined to a large extent by the fact that the activities of the Soviet head of state are a commonly recognized standard of a profoundly principled approach to the problems of war and peace. The peoples of the world understood Leonid Brezhnev's words that the very thought of another war, let alone nuclear war, seems criminal to the peoples as a manifestation of a profound sense of responsibility for the destinies of mankind. Contrary to the concepts of "military force confrontation" Leonid Brezhnev advanced the idea of the commonality of the destinies of states and nations and their general security.

The warning voiced in Bonn that a single erroneous step can become fatal in the present-day political situation also is vastly important. The Soviet Union does not take such steps and, moreover, is making every effort to prevent the other side from doing so by offering a constructive alternative to the arms race.

The Soviet Union advanced a concrete and constructive proposal on the most outstanding problem of our day, that of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. To facilitate dialogue and provide a favourable atmosphere for it, the Soviet Union proposes, both sides should refrain, while the talks are going on, from deploying new nuclear medium-range systems in Europe and modernising the existing ones. Moreover, as an act of goodwill and given the consent of the other side to this moratorium, the Soviet Union expressed its readiness to unilaterally withdraw a part of its nuclear medium-range weapons.

Lastly, the Soviet Union strongly advocates substantial reductions in medium-range nuclear weapons by each side in Europe. During his visit to Bonn, the Soviet leader expressed the USSR's readiness to cut back the weapons of this class not by tens but by hundreds of units. Moreover, if the Soviet Union's partners display readiness to reach agreement on the complete reunification by both sides, the West and the East, of all the types of medium-range nuclear weapons aimed at targets in Europe, the Soviet Union is prepared to take this step.

As we see, the Soviet proposals have charted a clear, straight and concrete course to genuine and real rather than mythical "zero option". Unlike the so-called American initiative aimed to secure the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament in Europe while retaining NATO's threat to the USSR, our country proposes a just and equal approach to the solution of the problem, one ensuring equal security for both sides.

Differences had to and did surface along with identical positions at the Bonn talks. West Germany is a member of NATO and a U.S. partner. The final communique contains differences on the appraisal of the reasons for the existing international tension and on the problems related to the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons. It is a very important aspect of the Soviet-West German talks, however, that the participants in them, without bypassing those differences, tried to build bridges rather than deepen ditches.

As the final communique shows, this task was successfully accomplished. Both sides stressed in it the high responsibility of all states for safeguarding and strengthening peace and for lessening the existing tension. They expressed their conviction that it was necessary to do everything possible to preserve and promote the policy of detente and peaceful and equal cooperation in the longer term.

The constructive results of Leonid Brezhnev's visit to West Germany are another manifestation of the great importance of political dialogue between states, particularly in the present-day international situation. The majority of political observers in Bonn believe that it was a concrete example of a realistic approach to the solution of major international problems, and that now it is Washington's turn to take reciprocal steps.

Shishlin Commentary

LD261910 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Text] The results of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to the FRG are many-sided, but undoubtedly the most important point is the development of Soviet-West German relations. In this respect we can confidently say that as a result of the talks held by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Bonn, Soviet-West German relations will be further developed. This applies both to the political field and to the economic sphere as well as to questions of cultural cooperation.

It is fairly noteworthy that precisely on the eve of the visit there was signed -- what is sometimes called in the West the gas for pipes contract of the century -- a contract for the supply of West German pipes and the subsequent payment for the pipes in the form of Soviet gas.

But I think that it is not just a matter of economic relations. In the political sphere a similarity was revealed in the approach to some of the main issues of international relations concerning a strengthening of peace, a readiness of the sides to continue a policy of detente and to make efforts to see that detente acquires the necessary rhythm and proper dynamism.

There has, of course, been an all-European interest in this visit, and in this respect Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit undoubtedly goes far beyond the framework of bilateral relations. We are justified in saying that this visit reflected the striving by all European states to try to see that the crowded and frail house of Europe, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev put it in one of his speeches, is a house which is secure and not so brittle. In this respect I think that a greater degree of mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and the FRG is definitely useful.

There are, of course, results of the visit which affect a broader area -- the international sphere as a whole. I think that this visit is justifiably being perceived throughout the world as clear confirmation of the Soviet Union's unshakable desire to see the 1980's become a time of a strengthening of peace and a time when the threat of war will be set aside. In this respect, indeed, the visit has been a concrete major political action directed at implementing the peace program for the 1980's.

## Summit Results Lauded

LD260706 Moscow TASS in English 0702 GMT 26 Nov 81

["PRAVDA: In the Interests of Peace and Cooperation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Nov, TASS -- The Soviet leader's visit has become a new landmark in Soviet-West German relations, PRAVDA's correspondents who covered Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG write in the newspaper today. The talks, Leonid Brezhnev's speech and the new constructive ideas and proposals advanced in it, have roused the broadest response throughout the world.

The Soviet visit at summit level, the article says, remains the focus of attention of the West German public and mass media. The entire press devotes whole pages of reportages, articles, commentaries and photographs to it. The headlines read: "Leonid Brezhnev Sets Out Far-Reaching Proposals in Bonn To Remove the Danger of a Nuclear War", "Bonn Has No Doubt in Moscow's Will for Negotiations", "Proposals Aimed At Facilitating Dialogues", "Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt: We Are Partners in the Cause of Peace Notwithstanding the Differences", "Disarmament Is the Main Thing".

Newspapers point out, the correspondents emphasise, that the new constructive proposals are a manifestation of the Soviet Union's goodwill and invariable peaceableness, of its determination and purposefulness in promoting the cause of peace, and readiness to look for joint solutions in the interests of security of the peoples, in the interests of strengthening and widening long-term mutually-advantageous business cooperation. "The ever-lasting importance of the Soviet-West German dialogue at summit level has been confirmed again".

## New FRG Role Seen

DW261221 Moscow in German to Germany 1710 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Text] The negotiations in Bonn which many commentators in East and West justly classified as the event of the year, will continue forming the center of political debates and public discussions for a long time to come.

Their influence on not only the relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic but also on the situation in Europe and even in the entire world will lend itself to an assessment only over the course of time.

But even now, however short the temporal distance might be, it may be justly said that the hopes of the peoples attached to Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Bonn have come true. The significance of the problems discussed, the frankness and the seriousness of the discussions tell their own tale. This is, of course, also being understood by those in the Federal Republic and overseas who are now voicing doubts about the negotiations and their results and represent them as a formality.

What are the motives that are involved? First of all it is the fear that the concrete and realistic program of Europe's salvation from the threatening nuclear catastrophe explained by Leonid Brezhnev in Bonn might stimulate an even more active advocacy of peace and disarmament on our continent by the public, because the two main ideas of this program, safeguarding parity on all levels of nuclear disarmament and the readiness to continue this disarmament up to Europe's conversion into a nuclear-free zone, actually form the upshot of what any realistically thinking European of good will accepts, approves and even welcomes.

In view of the obvious failure of the far-flung deceptive maneuver by President Reagan, who had wanted to misuse the longing of the Europeans for disarmament for attaining unilateral superiority of the NATO war machine, the honesty and consistency of the Soviet offer -- which are reflected by the fact that both sides really disarm without any superiority for either side -- have a particularly strong impact. It is bound to disturb the fanatics of the arms race if Brezhnev in Bonn manifests the Soviet intention to advocate with determination a radical reduction of the nuclear weapons of medium range in Europe, to agree on both sides' full renunciation of these weapons trained on targets in Europe, and to even banish any nuclear weapon from our continent. This zero solution, which really would be a zero solution and truly just, naturally has every chance of being supported by the public.

The second motive involved in the attempts made in the West to belittle the results of the negotiations, springs from the uneasiness felt by Washington at the idea that the Federal Republic of Germany might assume an independent role in guaranteeing its own security and in European politics at large. The fact that FRG politicians were the first in the West allowed to learn about the new Soviet disarmament proposals is bound to make suspicious those who presume to decide Western Eruope's destiny alone and who, for this purpose, even seek to set up a corresponding military structure in the form of new missiles and bombs.

Viewed from our side, however, it is absolutely appropriate for a country like the Federal Republic of Germany not to let itself be pushed into the role of an extra on the stage of world politics. Not only its economic weight but also and particularly its strategic location warrants a strong a much stronger voice than before with regard to the solution of problems connected with the physical existence of its populace. After all, there is no other country in Europe which would be so endangered if the American plans to introduce a new round of the nuclear arms race were implemented.

A little over 10 years ago, the Federal Republic concluded the treaties with the East, thus embarking on a way leading it out of the trenches of cold war and permitting it to make a considerable contribution to detente.

The Bonn negotiations on the highest level, where both sides again supported the treaties and good partnership, were a new step in this direction. The dangerous situation that has come about in the meantime underscores the significance of this step. Naturally, it does not mean that the negotiation partners have eliminated all differences of opinion. It would be unrealistic to expect that, and it is most dishonest to derive from the continued existence of certain disagreements that the negotiations were unsuccessful.

It is much more important that both sides have stressed that they want to remain partners and that they want to develop this partnership also with regard to solving the main problem on the continent, the problem of safeguarding peace, of discontinuing the arms race and of switching to disarmament. The very vital national interests of the Federal Repulic demand that there will be not only a declaration of intent, but that words will be followed by action.

It pays in this connection to recall that the program of safeguarding peace in Europe, outlined by Leonid Brezhnev in Bonn, reflects the common policy of the whole socialist community of states. Just a few days ago, for example, Erich Honecker fully supported the negotiation position of the Soviet Union. He also pointed out the special commitment of both German states with regard to peace. The GDR acts consistently in the spirit of this commitment. As for all socialist countries, the safeguarding of peace if the "categorical imperative" of the GDR's foreign policy, the touchstone of its relations with every state of the world.

The Bonn visit of Leonid Brezhnev has come to an end. The foreign political event of the year is over. If the people in Europe approach the new year with more optimism, if they think more positively of the future, they do it because of this event, because this visit has taken place. There is more light now at the end of the tunnel.

PRAVDA CITES SPD'S BAHR ON EUROMISSILES

PM261659 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 81 p 6

[Correspondent S. Zyubanov dispatch: "Between Detente and Confrontation"]

[Text] West Berlin, 17 Nov -- The NATO decision on so-called "arms upgrading" was a mistake, Egon Bahr, chairman of the Bundestag Disarmament and Arms Control Subcommittee, declared at the debate "Europe Between Detente and Confrontation," organized by West Berlin social democrats.

There is no doubt of the earnestness of the Soviet Union's intentions to conduct talks, he said. Only through political negotiations is it possible to halt the arms race and preserve the approximate equilibrium of forces.

The scientist and public figure Alfred (Mechtersheimer) from Munich, who participated in the seminar, emphasized that the introduction of new types of arms means an increase in the danger of war. Therefore the deployment of new NATO missiles in West Europe is totally unjustified and a danger to the life of Europeans themselves.

Representatives of various public organizations struggling for peace and detente demanded that the Social Democratic Party of Germany leadership secure reversal of the NATO decision, which virtually turns West Europe into a U.S. missile firing range. The speakers emphasized in their speeches that only the strong peace movement has made the United States resume talks with the Soviet Union. The millions of fighters for peace will therefore continue vigorous action against the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON FES CONFERENCE POSTPONEMENT

King Hassan Cited

LD260902 Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Rabat, 26 Nov, TASS -- In Fes, where the conference of the heads of state and government of Arab countries opened yesterday, a postponement of its further work was officially announced.

The participants in the summit meeting discussed only the first item of the planned agenda -- the situation in Lebanon's south which is subjected to unceasing aggression on the part of Israel.

At the end of the closed-door meeting late last night, King Hassan II of Morocco, who presides over the present summit meeting, stated that its participants adopted a resolution on firm support for the people of Lebanon. At the same time, he stated, it was decided to postpone further work of the conference to a later date. This is connected with the "serious character" of the matters brought up for discussion. According to King Hassan, a new date for the summit meeting is to be decided upon by the council of the ministers of foreign affairs of the League of Arab States.

Grechko Comment

LD262038 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 26 Nov 81

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Nikolay Grechko]

[Text] After the first day of the Arab summit conference in Fes it was announced that the conference had been postponed. A special conference will be held in Morocco at a time to be agreed upon by the Arab foreign ministers. King Hassan II of Morocco, when announcing this, said that the serious problems facing the Arab world at this current stage require a responsible and studied attitude.

It is significant that the Western media received the news of the postponement of the summit conference and immediately declared with joy that there were irreconcilable differences, as the media put it, among the Arab countries. The Western media has been talking about this long before the summit conference. Thus those in charge of propaganda in the West are exposing, whether they like it or not, the wishes of their masters -- the imperialist circles in the West, particularly the United States, who are prepared to pay much in order to see the Arab world torn up and disunited.

In such an atmosphere Washington can impose on the Arabs quite easily its will and pursue the policy of transforming the Middle East Region into a bridgehead for carrying out its plan of domination. But the Arab countries know full well the danger threatening them as a result of the U.S. administration's plans. They also realize the significance of consolidating the unit of the Arab ranks to resist Israel's ambitions and the ambitions of the U.S. ruling circles which support Israel. Thus one can interpret in this way the decision taken by the Arab heads of state and governments who met in Fes in postponing the summit conference. This is necessary for a more responsible approach to the solving of the problems facing the Arabs and for taking into account all views on these problems in order to lay down a common Arab strategy; for this there are objective starting points. To prove this there is the unanimous decision taken at Fes on the question of southern Lebanon.

It stipulates that a special committee should decide on measures to bring pressure to bear on all states, parcicularly the United States, which supports Israel in its aggression on Lebanon and its attempts to partition it. The fact that the Arabs realize that they are facing a common enemy -- Zionist Israel and its American protectors -- can and should become the basis for the consolidation of Arab solidarity.

Agenda Viewed

LD260054 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary]

[Text] The leaders of the Arab countries are holding their 12th conference since 1964. Fes, the ancient Moroccan town which is famous in the Islamic world for its traditions and its religious institutes, is the place where the Arab summit is being held. This summit was preceded by a meeting of ministers who drew up the preliminary agenda of the summit, with the approval of their governments.

The issues which were put before the heads of the Arab states and governments for discussion reflect the deep concern the Arabs have toward the development of the situation in the Middle East.

There are, in fact, sufficient bases for this concern. The situation in the Near and Middle East has become more complicated than ever before; it has developed in a very dangerous direction. It is noteworthy that efforts by the Reagan adminstration to expand the U.S. military presence in this region and to use this presence in exercising imperialist policy against the Arab and other Muslim countries have placed these countries fact to face with the real danger of interference by Washington in their internal affairs.

It is quite obvious that White House sabre-rattling, which has been demonstrated in the spread of U.S. bases and in sending naval fleets and carrying out maneuvers like the Bright Star maneuvers, seeks only one aim -- to impose so-called U.S. protection on the peoples of the region by military means, now that the political methods have failed, and also to compel these people to follow an internal and external course which is in line with Washington's interests.

The Middle East situation was considerably aggravated in the wake of the conclusion of the U.S.-Israeli agreement on strategic cooperation. Everybody is aware of the fact that the United States for years demonstrated vast support for the Israeli Zionists in all military, economic and political fields. It suffices to mention that Washington does not supply its closet NATO allies with the modern arms which it supplies to Israel. But the strategic cooperation agreement is not just an acknowledgement of the deep-rootedness of the U.S.-Israeli alliance. This alliance is characterized by a mean new anti-Arab nature. By concluding this agreement, the United States bestowed on Israel eternal indulgence papers regarding all its piratic actions. It is not mere coincidence that after the conclusion of this agreement, Tel Aviv quite openly began to prepare for storming Lebanon, and declared the need to liquidate the Palestinians as a nation. In a provocative manner it also violated the Saudi skies; it delcared that it intends to do the same in the future.

Some of the United States' NATO allies pulled the so-called peace-loving mask off their faces; until recently they used to pretend that their attitude toward the Middle East issue was different from that of Washington's, and that they were preparing a special peace initiative in the Middle East. This was referred to ambiguously in the well-known declaration adopted by the 10 European countries in Venice. The fact is the 10 countries did not present any peace initiative. Furthermore, one of these countries agreed to participate in the so-called Sinai multinational force; in other words in replacing the Israeli occupation of the Sinai Peninsula by multinational NATO occupation.

It is not mere coincidence that the Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi in an official statement condemned this decision by the European countries, the decision which conflicts with these countries' previous statements. To sum up, participation in the multinational occupation of Sinai is but a recognition of the legitimacy of the Camp David separate deal whose product is this occupation. It is common knowledge that this has caused numerous tribulations for the Middle East peoples.

The preliminary agenda of the Fes conference contains 22 points, all of which are concerned in principle with one idea: How is it possible to unify the efforts of the Arab countries in an effective way to undermine the aggressive actions of U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism and how is it possible to establish just and durable peace in the Middle East. It is in this that the main task of the Fes Arab summit lies.

WESTERN DIFFERENCES OVER MIDEAST POLICY SEEN

PM260943 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Nov 81 p 9

[Vitality Kobysh "Observer's Opinion": "On Politeness, and Something More Serious"]

[Text] There have already been reports of a whole series of unforgivable statements and actions which the present U.S. President and his closest associates have permitted themselves. Now an avalanche of news has come in about fierce fighting in R. Reagan's immediate entourage.

As before, they are fighting for power, for influence, for a place in the sun. The sun, in this case, is the favors and radiance which emanate from the President. This makes his own interpretation of events all the more interesting.

According to James Reston, commenting in the New York TIMES on R. Reagan's recent news conference, during the news conference the U.S. President made some "staggering statements." Reston gives the following examples:

"I think our accomplishments have been rather astounding with regard to foreign policy."

"I do not think we've ever had a stronger relationship with our allies in Europe than we have now."

On the subject of the fighting within the administration: "There is no bickering and no backstabbing going on. We're a very happy group." "Here the journalists, forgetting their manners, burst into loud laughter," Reagan notes, not very politely, but probably truthfully.

Politeness is already deserting allies and even friends. Something very curious has just happened in Riyadh, capital of Saudi Arabia. A large group of bosses of leading American corporations, together with TIME magazine staff, arrived there in the course of a trip round the world. The guests were received by a representative of the royal family, Prince 'Abdallah, commander of the National Guard.

The experienced visitors knew that American policy is becoming less and less popular here, but all the same they were absolutely stunned by the prince's remarks:

"The United States has a government within a government. I do not like to say this, but there is a widespread opinion among us that American policy is really implemented from Tel Aviv."

"We are constantly hearing that the greatest threat to the Near East is the Soviet Union and communism. As a friend I say to you that you Americans bring the greatest danger."

"I would like to ask each of you, when you return home, to help open your leaders' eyes to the truth. The truth is that your policy has disastrous consequences for American interests, for the cause of peace and for the whole Free World."

We will not go into the question of what Prince 'Abdallah meant by the "Free World." We will only note the main point: He cannot be accused of lacking realism in his opinions. The objective facts indicate that the prince was saying out loud what is on everyone's mind even in those Arab countries which Washington, until recently, counted as "loyal."

A few days after Prince 'Abdallah had received the American guests, Riyadh hosted a conference of Persian Gulf heads of state: from Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Oman and Saudi Arabia. In the joint communique which was adopted, they put forward certain specific imperatives without which there can be no reliable settlement of the Near East conflict. These are the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1968, the formation of an independent Palestinian state and the recognition of the right of all countries in the region to live in peace.

All this is precisely what is rejected categorically, out of hand, by Tel Aviv, supported by Washington. This leads not only to open disagreements and growing tension in U.S. relations with Arab countries, but also to contradictions with the West European allies and Japan.

In the Western press the sensation of the last few days was the long-distance but nonetheless fierce skirmish between U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig and British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington. Lord Carrington indicated in public statements that, first, he is prepared to meet with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat and that, second, the United Nations must take part in any Near East settlement process. Third, he expressed doubts as to the correctness of the idea of creating the so-called "multinational peace-keeping force in Sinai."

London's DAILY TELEGRAPH describes the reaction to all this across the ocean. "The Reagan government, which regards Lord Carrington's Near East policy as two-faced, intends to let Britain know how annoyed it is by this policy," the newspaper notes. Further on the subject of the other injured party: "Britain believes that America does not have a monopoly on making peace in the Near East and that the Camp David process has outlived its usefulness.'

So the British authorities think that the United States "does not have a monopoly" on the formulation of Western Ear East policy and that Camp David has failed ignominously. But the same premises are held in Bonn, Paris, Rome, Brussels, the Hague and other West European capitals, and even more so in Tokyo. So why was it London which dared to contradict Washington?

It may be supposed that one explanation is the fact that Britain has less need of Near East oil than other countries -- it has its own, though not enough. Other countries are in a state of such absolute dependence on liquid fuel from the Near East that they are just afraid: The devil take these idiotic American plans, doomed as they are to failure, as long as the oil flows.... All the same, the impression is created that at the present stage they are beginning to fear most of all the blind gamble on brute military force and gendarme tyranny -- everything now associated with the "Bright Star" maneuvers.

This is not just a narrow gap between U.S. policy on the one hand and that of the West European countries and Japan on the other. It is a gulf separating them. The United States has its own oil, while the vast majority of its allies do not: That is not only an economic fact but a strictly political one too.

By flooding the Near East with weapons, troops and the Rapid Deployment Forces, U.S. imperialist circles are trying to establish firm control over the oil and at the same time over the West European countries and Japan which depend on it.

That is not very polite to the allies but, however perfidious and egotistical it may be, it is quite deliberate. In effect it is the same strong-arm approach as is used toward the Near East countries, but with a different glove on the fist. It seems that Lord Carrington has seen what is hidden under the glove....

A game is being started using the crudest strong-arm methods -- political harassment which spares nobody and in which everything is permitted. That is the intellectual level, that is the morality of Washington's policy today -- a policy fraught with dangers to everyone, a global threat to mankind.

HAIG, ISRAEL'S SHAMIR TO DISCUSS ALLIANCE

LD261744 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Washington, 26 Nov, TASS -- The U.S. State Department announced that Secretary of State Alexander Haig had invited Israel's Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to come to Washington to discuss questions of "mutual interest". It is believed that the Tel Aviv envoy will arrive in Washington on November 27.

It is noted in the diplomatic circles that the stepping up of the implementation of the agreement on "strategic cooperation" between Israel and the United States will be the main theme at the talks between Haig and Shamir. The arrangement about this "cooperation" was reached when Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin was on a visit in Washington last September. According to information from the State Department, the U.S. side advanced a few days ago a draft agreement which envisages, specifically, joint military planning and the holding of joint U.S.-Israeli naval exercises.

Under this draft agreement Israel is assigned the role of the main arsenal of U.S. armaments and military equipment in the Middle East and Persian Gulf area which will be used by the Rapid Deployment Force playing the role of a policeman in case of their intervention in the area. The Pentagon will also get a wide access to Israeli air bases that are being built with U.S. funds in the Negev Desert. In return for this Tel Aviv would like to get intelligence information that is received by U.S. spy satellites, above all information about Arab countries.

Observers are of the opinion that Haig and Shamir will also discuss the question of the so-called "multinational forces" on the Sinai that are being knocked together by Washington as a camouflage for acutal occupation of that part of the Egyptian territory by U.S. forces after the withdrawal of the Israeli occupiers from the Sinai. As is known, the United States would like these forces, half of which will be U.S. troops, to have a more representative nature. This, specifically explains the obvious satisfaction with which official Washington received the news about the decision of four West European countries to take part in the "multinational forces".

EEC PARTICIPATION IN SINAI FORCE CRITICIZED

LD252146 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] The decision of Britain, France, Italy and Holland, members of the EEC, to send troops to Sinai to join the so-called multinational forces which are being formed under the provisions of the Camp David accords has aroused a negative reaction in the Arab world, which considers the decision to be a challenge to it. This is because it means that West Europe supports the Camp David imperialist policy.

Furthermore, this decision adds a new, extremely dangerous element to the situation in the Middle East. This is because, through the multinational forces, the United States is drawing into its aggressive policy in the area the NATO bloc of countries -- a matter which greatly intensifies the danger to the security of the Arab countries and indeed to their independence.

By their decision, the EEC member-countries have proved that they do not mean at all to contribute to the constructive search for a just settlement in the Middle East and that all their initiatives in this regard have been no more than a flimsy cover up for the ambitions of the West European imperialists in the Middle East.

It is only logical for the Arabs not to let this challenge to them by West Europe pass without any adequate collective retaliation.

END OF BRIGHT STAR EXERCISES REPORTED

Ponomarev Article

LD252146 Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 25 Nov 81

["American Threat to Arab Peoples" -- TASS headline; by TASS political news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Nov, TASS -- The joint American-Egyptian manouvres, code-named "Bright Star," ended in Egyptian territory Wednesday. This was only one of the phases in mastering by the American interventionist Rapid Deployment Force methods of invading the region of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf and waging combat operations in the specific conditions of the region. Sudan, Somalia and Oman have also been involved in similar joint exercises. The aims and nature of these maneouvres show that the Pentagon strategists are preparing for large-scale combat operations in the Middle East, including with the use of strategic B-52 bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

The preparations for war in the Middle East are also evidenced by remarks made by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger last Sunday in the "Meet the Press" television programme.

Weinberger admitted that talks are going on between the United States and Israel on concluding the so-called "strategic accord" on a number of problems, including the establishment of arms and equipment depots, military facilities, medical institutions and hospitals in the region in case of combat operations in the Middle East. This accord will also determine the fate of oil fields and help "consolidate" the defense of the entire Middle East region. The Pentagon chief was trying to justify, as always, the plans of American invasion and militarisation of the Middle East by the invented "Soviet threat". The Pentagon leader needed all this to mask the current military-political and economic penetration of the United States into the Middle East and the Persian Gulf area with a view to seizing the region's oil wealth. This is presented as protection of "U.S. vital interests."

The underlying cause of the U.S. interventionist policies in the Middle East is well known. Washington resorts to provocative manoeuvres like "Bright Star," movement of the Rapid Deployment Force, landing of troops and use of B-52 bombers to intimidate the Arab peoples and interfere in their internal affairs.

B-52 planes, of the type used for bombing Vietnamese cities and villages, yesterday dropped bombs on targets in the desert near Cairo. Tomorrow the same B-52 planes may drop their bombs on Arabs. It is precisely in this way that Washington regards the "protection of U.S. interests."

## 'Crude Attempt' at Pressure

LD270328 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2300 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Nov (TASS) -- "It is not difficult to notice that what has been pushed through [prokruchen] under the signboard of Bright Star is a plan for intervention and interference in the affairs of other states under the pretext of defending the 'vital interests' of the United States" Vladimir Peresada writes in PRAVDA in a comment on the Pentagon's Bright Star 2 maneuvers which have ended in Egypt. He notes that 4,000 U.S. officers and men took part in the military action -- almost twice the number involved in Bright Star 1 held in Egypt a year ago.

"There is no doubt at all as to the aim pursued by the organizers of the militarist campaigns in the Near East. We know that in accordance with the Pentagon program, what was being practised was the sending in and deployment of troops and the 'taking and holding of strategic installations and positions.'"

The commentator writes that on the eve of, and during the exercise, Pentagon representatives, exploiting the myth of a "Soviet threat," repeatedly declared that the United States wanted to demonstrate the possibilities of "defending" a region -- particularly Egypt -- against a "serious threat." But this camouflage is ludicrous -- Vladimir Peresada stresses. The "Bright Star" venture is nothing other than a crude attempt by the United States to put military pressure on the countries of the region in order to keep them within the sphere of U.S. hegemonistic interests.

"The new landing of U.S. troops in the Near East has aroused anger and indignation throughout the world. Yet, according to reports from Washington, another action of the same sort -- Bright Star 3 -- is to be carried out next year. It is obvious that threatening the sovereignty and independence of the countries of the Near East will remain in the arsenal of the strategists of U.S. foreign policy."

## French, British Participation

LD262046 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 26 Nov 81

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Nikolay Grechko]

[Text] The Omani Defense Ministry has said that units of the British Army and Air Force will participate in exercises in Oman within the framework of Bright Star. At the same time a French missile carrying warship will visit Oman. The warship is from the French naval force in the Indian Ocean. Observers think that this report is proof of the intention to stress to the Arab states that the NATO member-countries are ready to share with the United States the responsibilities for probable military action by the Pentagon in the region.

## EGYPTIAN CONDITIONS FOR ARAB RAPPROCHEMENT VIEWED

LD251744 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] The Arab foreign ministers are meeting in the Moroccan town of Fes to prepare for the Arab summit conference which is due to be held on 25 November. It is expected that the Arab leaders will discuss the latest developments of the situation in the region, fully concentrating on the Palestinian issue.

Voicing their predictions about the results of the coming conference the Arab press hopes that this conference will contribute toward consolidating Arab solidarity in confronting the treasonous Camp David deal and also the intensification of the aggressive U.S. ambitions in the region.

Cairo's ROSE AL-YUSUF has also made its own predictions about the results of the conference. It writes that the question of reconciliation between Egypt and the Arab countries will head the issues to be discussed by this conference, despite the fact that this issue has not been placed on the agenda officially. It seems that this belief is primarily based on the attitude which many Arab leaders adopted toward Egypt in the wake of the assassination of President as-Sadat; through their frequent statements, these leaders called on Egypt to abandon As-Sadat's capitulatory policy and to take practical steps in the direction of returning to the Arab family and of restoring its leading position in it as a leader of the Arab countries and one of the vanguard states in the Nonaligned Movement.

It goes without saying that such an attitude is due first and last to their great concern for Egypt's future and to their sincere desire to help Egypt to stand fast in face of the unprecedented pressures which it is currently experiencing from Washington and Tel Aviv, and to release itself from the stifling isolation in which it finds itself both in the Arab and international fields as a result of As-Sadat's policy.

There is no doubt that the restoration of the traditional ties between Egypt and the rest of the Arab world would have enabled the Egyptian economy to overcome many of its ailments which are causing popular indignation in Egypt at the government's policy. It would have consequently assisted Egypt in consolidating internal stability.

But ROSE AL-YUSUF, it seems, was not willing to take into account all these considerations. Replying to the Arab good intention, it made demands -- Egyptian conditions for its return to the Arab ranks. The only formula which Egypt is prepared to accept, the magazine writes, can be summed up in the Arab countries' abandoning the resolutions of the Baghdad summit. Egypt, the magazine adds, insists that this should take place officially through the Arab League secretariat general, provided that the resolution in question comes from the League's Cairo headquarters.

This arrogance by which the magazine addresses the Arab leaderships is very similar to that which characterized the statements of the former Egyptian president, Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, when he used to ask the Arab countries to yield to the U.S. and Israeli pressures, the statements which were among the main factors which rallied the Arab world against Egypt and prompted it to apply a policy of boycotting Egypt economically and diplomatically, and also to decide to transfer the Arab League headquarters from Cairo to Tunis.

Today, now that As-Sadat has disappeared from the political arena, the stupid attempt by ROSE AL-YUSUF, which is adopting As-Sadat's policy and is trying to propagate it as the basis for rapprochement between Egypt and the rest of the Arab countries, is arousing great astonishment. It seems, however, that the magazine is completely wrong in its interpretation of the motives of the Arab countries when calling on Egypt to return to their ranks.

FOILED MERCENARY ATTACK IN SEYCHELLES REPORTED

LD260802 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Antananarivo, 26 Nov, TASS -- The security service of the Republic of the Seychelles has frustrated an attempt by a group of armed mercenaries to seize the international airport in the city of Victoria, the capital of the Seychelles. This was announced today by the Seychelles press agency.

According to the news agency's report, the mercenaries arrived in the Seychelles by a regular flight from the Republic of South Africa. Their attempt to seize the international airport was foiled and some of the attackers were captured by the security forces. The republic's government has imposed a curfew in the capital and is fully in control of the situation in the country. President Albert Rene of the Republic of the Seychelles addressed the population over national radio urging them to stay calm.

An official government communique circulated by the Seychelles press agency emphasizes that the armed forces and the people of the Seychelles act together in the cause of defending the motherland.

TASS COMMENTS ON U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN CHAD

LD261916 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] London, 26 Nov, TASS -- According to the REUTER news agency, the heads of six African states whose contingents will be incorporated in the interafrican peace-keeping force in Chad, which is being formed now, have decided to hold an urgent meeting in Nairobi, the capital of Kenya. The leaders of Benin, Guinea, Zaire, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo, as well as chairman of the Transitional National Unity Government of Chad Goukouni Oueddei and chairman of the Organization of African Unity Daniel arap Moi will discuss concrete tasks and the role of the interafrican force.

Observers point out that this decision was prompted by the well-justified concern over the deteriorating situation in Chad and the attempts of Western powers, primarily the United States, to influence the events in Chad, so that they could take advantage of them. The Paris-based magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE writes that Washington's designs include the removal of the present Chad Government. This taks is being furthered mainly through the use of the splitter grouping of the former Defense Minister of Chad Hissene Habre.

At present the Reagan administration, encouraging the Habre detachments which invaded Chad, is going to supplement the plan of establishing a puppet pro-American regime in the country with the direct participation of the United States in setting up and equipping the inter-African force, and, in the long run, to put it under Washington's interests.

Lagos, 26 Nov, TASS -- Nigeria's Unity Party has called upon the chairman of the Organization of African Unity to urgently discuss in the OAU the tense situation in Chad. The party's statement, published here, says that the lack of peace in Chad is fraught with a catastrophe for this country and seriously endangers the whole of Africa.

The statement points out that the imperialist forces are interested in having their puppet at the head of Chad. This is evidenced by a new aggression against Chad committed by the Habre detachments from the Sudanese territory. The Unity Party stresses the need for resolute actions on the part of the inter-African force to stop the advance of the insurgents and to normalize the situation.

The Nigerian newspaper DAILY STAR writes that the OAU should not allow states, situated outside Africa, to interfere in the solution of the Chad problem. It points out that the (?Africans should) exert every effort to restore peace in Chad.

CHERNENKO RECEIVES NICARAGUAN DEFENSE MINISTER

LD261736 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 26 Nov 81

["Meeting at CPSU Central Committee" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Nov, TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko today received member of the Political Commission of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, Defence Minister, Commander-in-Chief of the Sandinist People's Army Humberto Ortega Saavedra. An exchange of opinions was held on questions of mutual interest.

The talk passed in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

HAIG ON SOVIET AIRCRAFT FOR NICARAGUA SCORED

LD262104 Moscow TASS in English 1919 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Washington, 26 Nov, TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, continuing his efforts to whip up further a hostile campaign against Cuba and Nicaragua has, so to say, fallen flat on his face.

Reports, allegedly coming from U.S. intelligence services and claiming that 17 Soviet MIG-21 planes arrived in Cuba last month, reached Washington the other day. Haig, being on a trip to Mexico, hastily used these "new data" of the special services and publicly announced through American journalists that these planes will ultimately find their way to Nicaragua.

It is indicative that when journalists asked the secretary of state to give any evidence confirming this "discovery", he had nothing to do but reverse his stand and declare that these planes could have been in Cuba for "other purposes". However, holding fast at his version, he backed the speculatory reports circulated by American propaganda about "the training of Nicaraguan pilots in Bulgaria."

According to Haig's logic, this should impart verisimilitude to the fabrication about Nicaragua's intention to receive Soviet-made planes, because otherwise, there would be no need to train Nicaraguan pilots.

The secretary of state's propaganda canard was, alas, still-born. Nicaragua's Education Minister C. Tunnerman has publicly refuted the fabrications about his government's intention to acquire the MIG-21 planes. He stressed that such reports are "used by the United States as a pretext for a blockade of Nicaragua."

A natural question arises: Why does Haig need such insinuations? It is appropriate to mention in this connection his role in spreading the fabrication about the landing of 500 or 600 Cuban troops in Nicaragua allegedly to help Salvadoran patriots. The Cuban Government has fully exposed and resolutely refuted this fabrication.

Later on, the U.S. secretary of state said in an interview with the newspaper New York TIMES that he asked the Defence Department to study measures directed at a possible blockade of Nicaragua or "actions" against Cuba, including naval exercises, show of U.S. Air Force [as received] or even "more resolute actions."

Indeed, during his conversation with President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico, Haig asserted that at the present time the United States will not undertake military interference in Nicaragua or Cuba. However, according to the newspaper Washington POST, the secretary of state apparently does not rule out the possibility that the U.S. response will provide for measures of a military nature.

A conclusion is obvious that Haig's recent statements are intended to justify in advance, with the help of fabrications of all sorts, military adventures against Cuba and Nicaragua, plans of which are engineered in Washington.

BREZHNEV, PANAMA LEADER EXCHANGE CABLES

PM251653 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 81 p 2

[TASS report under general headline: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] L.I. Brezhnev has sent a telegram to A. Royo Sanchez, president of the Republic of Panama, sending him and the friendly Panamanian people sincere congratulations and good wishes for success and prosperity on the occasion of the country's national holiday -- Independence Day.

In a reply telegram the Panamanian president expressed gratitude for the congratulations and, for his part, sent best wishes to L.I. Brezhnev personally and wished the friendly Soviet people well-being and prosperity.

CPSU GREETS 10TH ECUADOREAN CP CONGRESS

LD271000 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Nov, TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee has sent a message of greetings to the delegates of the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of Ecuador.

"Now in conditions of the sharpening of the international situation," the message says, "it is very important that the Ecuadorean communists are exposing the policy of imperialism and its flunkeys who are trying to bring the world back to the cold war, to spiral the arms race, are exposing the intrigues directed against socialist countries and the national liberation movement. The Communist Party of Ecuador, from positions of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism strongly opposes manifestations of anticommunism and antisovietism".

The CPSU Central Committee expresses confidence that the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of Ecuador "will promote further ideological and organizational rallying of the ranks of the party, the growth of its influence on the masses".

DEMICHEV RECEIVES MEXICAN RADIO, TV OFFICIAL

LD261514 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Demichev, canidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture today received Margarita Lopez Portillo, director general of Mexican radio, television and cinematography. In the course of their conversation which took place in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere, questions of Soviet-Mexican cultural cooperation were discussed.

MATERIALS ON USSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

17-18 Nov Proceedings

PM241701 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on USSR Supreme Soviet Sittings"]

[Text] The first sitting of the Soviet of the Union was held at 1500 on 17 November in the Hall of Sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers under the chairmanship of A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union.

Discussion began on the reports on the first three questions on the session's agenda.

G.I. Vashchenko, chairman of the Soviet of the Union Budget and Planning Commission, delivered the coreport of the Budget and Planning Commission and other standing commissions on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85, the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1982 and progress in fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981, the USSR State Budget for 1982 and the execution of the USSR State Budget for 1980.

Deputies who spoke in the debate were: V.P. Orlov (Koybyshevskaya Oblast Chapayevskiy Electoral Okrug); A.P. Lyashko, (Donetskaya Oblast Donetskiy-Leninskiy Electoral Okrug); R.F. Dementyeva, (Moscow City Sovetskiy Electoral Okrug); A.N. Aksenov (Grodnenskaya Oblast Grodenskiy Electoral Okrug); N.F. Vasilyev (Penzenskaya Oblast Serdobskiy Electoral Okrug); M.G. Gapurov (Turkmen SSR Ashkhabadskiy Electoral Okrug); B.A. Zhuravlev (Leningrad City's Nevskiy Electoral Okrug); A.I. Shibayev (Saratovskaya Oblast Balashovskiy Electoral Okrug); and B.A. Ashimov (Karagandinskaya Oblast Karagandinskiy-Kirovskiy Electoral Okrug).

The 6th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, continued work in the Kremlin on 18 November 1981.

At 1000 the first sitting of the Soviet of Nationalities was held in the Hall of Sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers under the chairmanship of V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities.

The deputies and guests stood in honor of deceased deputies M.G. Grigoryev and V.S. Grigoryev and V.S. Melnik.

The Soviet of Nationalities heard the report of Credentials Commission Chairman A.G. Korkin on the verification of the authority of deputies elected since the Fifth USSR Supreme Soviet Session in place of unseated deputies. The Soviet of Nationalities resolved to recognize the authority of Deputy G.N. Seidov, elected on 26 July 1981 for Kubatlinskiy Electoral Okrug No 211 Azerbaijan SSR; Deputy S.V. Bashilov, elected on 26 July 1981 for Kabanskiy Electoral Okrug No 522 Buryatskaya ASSR; Deputy V.A. Dinkov, elected on 26 July 1981 for the Karakalpakskaya ASSR's Khodzheyliyskiy Electoral Okrug No 566; and Deputy I.G. Ustiyan, elected on 25 October 1981 for Novoanenskiy Electoral Okrug No 275, Moldavian SSR.

Discussion then began on the reports on the first three questions on the session's agenda.

N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Budget and Planning Commission, delivered the coreport of the Budget and Planning Commission and other standing commissions on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85, the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1982 and progress in fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981, the USSR State Budget for 1982 and the execution of the USSR State Budget for 1980.

Deputies who spoke in the debate were: N.V. Umanets, (Ukrainian SSR Chernigovskiy Electoral Okrug); L.P. Lykov, [Kalmytskaya ASSR Universitetskiy Electoral Okrug); P.S. Neporozhiny, (Tadzhik SSR Nurekskiy Electoral Okrug); Kh. Umarov, (Uzbek SSR Leningradskiy Electoral Okrug); R.G. Tagirova, (Tatarskaya ASSR Zelenodolskiy Electoral Okrug); Ye.N. Auyelbekov, (Kazakh SSR Turgayskiy Electoral Okrug); V.V. Listov, (Uzbek SSR Tashkent Leninskiy Electoral Okrug); T.I. Mosashvili, (Georgian SSR Ambrolaurskiy Electoral Okrug); G.G. Bartoshevich, (Belorussian SSR Minsk Sovetskiy Electoral Okrug); G.N. Seidov, (Azerbaijan SSR Kulatlinskiy Electoral Okrug); O.K. Ionku, (Moldavian SSR Rezinskiy Electoral Okrug); and R.-B.I. Songayla, (Lithuanian SSR Mazheyskiy Electoral Okrug).

The session is continuing its work.

18-19 Nov

PM261001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Nov 81 Morning Edition pp 1, 5

[Unattributed "Information Report on USSR Supreme Soviet Sittings"]

[Text] The second sitting of the Soviet of the Union took place in the session hall of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers at 1500 on 18 November under the chairmanship of A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union.

The sitting continued the discussion of the reports on the first three items on the session agenda.

The following deputies spoke in the debate: A.K. Karimov, (Bukharskiy Rural Electoral Okrug, Bukharskaya Oblast); G.M. Guseynova, (Electoral Okrug imeni 26 Baku Commissars, Baku, Azerbaijan SSR); Z.A. Pataridze, (Tbilisi Ordzhonikidzevskiy Electoral Okrug, Georgian SSR); I.P. Kalin, (Orgeyevskiy Electoral Okrug, Moldavian SSR); P.M. Noreyka, (Alitusskiy Electoral Okrug, Lithuanian SSR); V.I. Semenov, (Sergachskiy Electoral Okrug, Gorkovskaya Oblast); A. Duysheyev, (Narynskiy Electoral Okrug, Kirgiz SSR); A.P. Filatov, (Oktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug, Novosibirskaya Oblast); M.A. Putilov, (Kungurskiy Electoral Okrug, Permskaya Oblast); Yu.Ya. Ruben, (Leninskiy Electoral Okrug, Latvian SSR); M.-S.I. Umakhanov, (Derbentskiy Electoral Okrug, Dagestanskaya ASSR); M.I. Akhmetshin, (Kumertauskiy Electoral Okrug, Bashkirskaya ASSR); V.Ye. Zuyev, (Tomskiy Electoral Okrug, Tomskaya Oblast); Yu.I. Polukarov, (Kanibadamskiy Electoral Okrug, Tadzhik SSR); and V.A. Ambartsumyan, (Kirovakanskiy Electoral Okrug, Armenian SSR).

With this the Soviet of the Union concluded the debate on the first three items on the session agenda.

On 19 November 1981 the 6th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, concluded its work in the Kremlin.

The second sitting of the Soviet of Nationalities took place at 1000 in the Sessions Hall of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers under the chairmanship of V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities.

The sitting continued the discussion of the reports on the first three items on the session agenda.

The following deputies spoke in the debate: R. Khodzhiyev, (Leninabadskiy Electoral Okrug, Tadzhik SSR); S.V. Bashilov, (Kabanskiy Electoral Okrug, Buryatskaya ASSR); R.A. Medyankina, (Pervomayskiy Electoral Okrug, Latvian SSR); F.T. Sarkisyan, (Electoral Okrug imeni 26 commissars, Yerevan, Armenian SSR); M. Imanaliyev, (Dzhangi-Dzholskiy Electoral Okrug, Kirgiz SSR); Yu.S. Snamenskiy, (Mayminskiy Electoral Okrug, Gorno-Altayskaya Autonomous Oblast); G. Annamukhammedova, (Iolotanskiy Electoral Okrug, Turkmen SSR); V.I. Klauson, (Vilyandiskiy North Electoral Okrug, Estonian SSR); A.B. Novolodskiy, (Neryungrinskiy Electoral Okrug, Yakutskaya ASSR); V.I. Belozerov, (Priozernyy Electoral Okrug, Kalmytskaya ASSR); Z.A. Bayramkulova, (Ust-Dzhegutinskiy Electoral Okrug, Karachayevo-Cherkesskaya Autonomous Oblast).

With this the Soviet of Nationalities concluded the debate on the first three items on the session agenda.

In the interval between the sittings of the USSR Supreme Soviet a joint sitting of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Standing Commissions on Youth Affairs was held. The commissions examined the question of the Murmansk, Odessa and Riga city soviets' progress in fulfilling the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium 29 May 1979 Resolution "On the Tasks of Soviets Stemming from the CPSU Central Committee Resolution 'On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work'" in the sphere of improving work among young people at their places of residence. The commissions adopted appropriate recommendations.

The second joint sitting of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities took place in the great Kremlin Palace at 1700 under the chairmanship of V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities.

Deputy N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, delivered the concluding speech on the question of the USSR State Plan of Economic and Social Development for 1981-85, the USSR State Plan of Economic and Social Development for 1982 and progress in fulfilling the USSR State Plan of Economic and Social Development in 1981.

The USSR Supreme Soviet adopted the law on the USSR State Plan of Economic and Social Development for 1981-85 and the law on the USSR State Plan of Economic and Social Development for 1982 with regard to the amendments of the Budget and Planning and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities and also adopted a resolution on progress in fulfilling the USSR State Plan of Economic and Social Development in 1981.

Deputy V.F. Garbuzov, USSR Minister of Finance, delivered the concluding speech on the question of the USSR State Budget for 1982, adopted the law on the USSR State Budget for 1982 with regard to the amendments of the chambers' Budget and Planning and other standing commissions and also adopted a resolution approving the report on the execution of the USSR State Budget for 1980.

The USSR Supreme Soviet then listened to a report by M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the presidium decrees submitted for the USSR Supreme Soviet's ratification, and adopted corresponding laws and resolutions.

With this the 6th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, concluded its work.

## Law on 1982 Budget

PM251537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 81 p 2

["USSR Law on the USSR State Budget for 1982"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

Article 1. That the USSR State Budget for 1982 submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers, taking into account the amendments made by the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Budget and Planning Commissions; Industrial Commissions; Transport and Communications Commissions; Construction and Construction Materials Industry Commissions; Agriculture Commissions; Science and Technology Commissions; Consumer Goods and Trade Commissions; Housing, Municipal Economy and Consumer Services Commissions; Health and Social Security Commissions; Commissions on Maternity, Child Development and the Work and Life of Women; Youth Affairs Commissions; Commissions on Nature Conservation and the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources; be confirmed with revenue totalling R321,976,410,000 and expenditure totalling R321,690,710,000, with revenue exceeding expenditure by R285,700,000.

Article 2. That revenue in the USSR State Budget for 1982 and cooperative enterprises and turnover tax, payment for fixed capital, fixed payments, the net surplus from profit, deducations from profit, income tax and other revenue from the socialist economy -- be set at a total of R293,748,478,000.

Article 3. That expenditure in the USSR State Budget for 1982 on financing the national economy -- the further development of heavy industry, the construction industry, light and food industry, agriculture, transport, housing and municipal services and other sectors of the national economy -- be set at a total of R173,897,284,000.

Article 4. That appropriations in the USSR State Budget for 1982 for sociocultural measures -- for general education schools, vocational and technical schools, secondary specialized and higher educational establishments, scientific research establishments, libraries, clubs, theaters, the press, television, radio broadcasting, and other enlightenment and cultural measures; for hospitals, nurseries, sanatoria and other health care and physical culture establishments and for pensions and allowances -- be set at a total of R106,868,058,000 including a sum of R39,363,131,000 from the state social insurance budget.

Article 5. That appropriations in the USSR State Budget for 1982 for the country's defense be set at the sum of R17,054,000,000.

Article 6. That appropriations in the USSR State Budget for 1982 for the maintenance of the organs of state power, organs of state administration, courts and prosecutor's office be set at the sum of R2,597,104,000.

Article 7. That the union budget for 1982 be confirmed with revenue totalling R186,744,664,000 and expenditure totalling R186,458,964,000, with revenue exceeding expenditure by R285,700,000.

Article 8. That the union republics' state budgets for 1982 for revenue and expenditure be set at a sum of R135,231,746,000, broken down as follows for the union republics:

| | (thousand rubles) |
|---|---|
| RSFSR | 72,739,987 |
| Ukrainian SSR | 23,928,951 |
| Belorussian SSR | 5,705,841 |
| Uzbek SSR | 6,043,780 |
| Kazakh SSR | 9,232,784 |
| Georgian SSR | 2,367,356 |
| Azerbaijan SSR | 2,261,825 |
| Lithuanian SSR | 2,613,758 |
| Moldavian SSR | 1,789,859 |
| Latvian SSR | 1,723,778 |
| Kirgiz SSR | 1,582,640 |
| Tadzhik SSR | 1,319,076 |
| Armenian SSR | 1,595,162 |
| Turkmen SSR | 1,152,637 |
| Estonian SSR | 1,174,312 |

Article 9. That in 1982 reductions from all-union state taxes and revenue into the union republics' state budgets be confirmed on the following scale:

A) From reductions under the turnover tax: RSRSR -- 37.9 percent, Ukrainian SSR -- 55.2 percent, Belorussian SSR -- 39.4 percent, Uzbek SSR -- 92.3 percent, Kazakh SSR -- 93.8 percent, Georgian SSR -- 49.4 percent, Azerbaijan SSR -- 37.6 percent, Lithuanian SSR -- 72.4 percent, Moldavian SSR -- 43.9 percent, Latavian SSR -- 37.3 percent, Kirgiz SSR -- 96.7 percent, Tadzhik SSR -- 58 percent, Armenian SSR -- 41.9 percent, Turkmen SSR -- 90.9 percent, Estonian SSR -- 54.5 percent;

B. From the sum of state internal lottery loans -- 50 percent;

C. From income tax from the population of the Kazakh SSR and Turkmen SSR -- 100 percent.

Article 10. That the USSR Council of Ministers be instructed to examine the proposals and comments expressed in the conclusion of the Budget and Planning Commissions and other commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities on the USSR State Budget for 1982 and the proposals and comments voiced by deputies at the sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers and that corresponding decisions be taken on them.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, Kremlin, 19 November 1981

## Georgadze Report

PM251447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 81 p 4

[Report by M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered at the 19 November joint session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet: "On Approving the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees"]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies!

The 26th CPSU Congress defined a broad, detailed program of communist creation for the immediate 5-year period and the period through 1990.

The recent CPSU Central Committee plenum and other practical steps being taken to implement the congress decisions show clearly and convincingly that there is nothing higher for our party and our state than the good of the Soviet people and that the party sees the purpose and significance of its policy in the maximum expression of the people's fundamental interests.

In the period since the 5th USSR Supreme Soviet Session, 10th Convocation, the Supreme Soviet Presidium has adopted a number of decrees on questions of state, economic and sociocultural building. In accordance with the requirements of Article 122 of the USSR Constitution, these decrees are submitted to the Supreme Soviet for approval. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has entrusted me with reporting on those decrees.

In implementing the casks set by the 26th CPSU Congress party and state organs are carrying out work to improve the economic machinery and improve the management of industry. In this connection on 29 June 1981 the Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted a decree on the formation of the Union Republic USSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products.

By decree dated 27 July 1981 the Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision under the USSR Council of Ministers was transformed into the Union Republic USSR State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and Mine Supervision.

The adoption of these decrees necessitates making corresponding additions and amendments to the law "On the USSR Council of Ministers," to Article 26, which contains a list of the union republics USSR state committees; and to Article 27, which relates to other organs under the government's jurisdiction.

The draft law on this question has been submitted to the deputies.

The program outlined by the 26th party congress for further enhancing the people's well-being defines a system of measures to improve the lives of mothers and of the rising generation. These measures are already being implemented. On 2 September 1981 the Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted a decree "On Measures to Increase State Aid to Families with Children." The decree provides for partly-paid leave to be introduced for mothers to look after a child until it reaches the age of 1 year, as well as additional leave without pay until the child reaches the age of 18 months.

The state allowance for unmarried mothers is raised to R20 a month for each child. At the same time the age of children for whom this allowance is paid is raised from 12 to 16 years, while the allowance will be paid for students who do not receive a grant up to the age of 18 years. The decree comes into effect with regard to state aid to unmarried mothers as of 1 December 1981, and in other respects at the times laid down by the USSR Council of Ministers during 1981-83.

In the new 5-year plan it is planned to improve the living conditions of labor veterans who retire for a deserved rest and to increase the size of pensions. The decree of 2 September 1981 is aimed at realizing these measures. It provides for the minimum old-age pension for workers and employees to be raised to R50 a month, as well as providing for an increase in the minimum pensions for disability and for loss of the breadwinner. Additional benefits are introduced with regard to pensions for women with an incomplete work record who have brought up five or more children to the age of 8 years and for mothers of children disabled in childhood. It is also provided that the pension for loss of the breadwinner, which under existing law is granted to children, cannot be lower than R20 a month per child. This decree came into effect 1 November 1981.

As a result of implementing the aforesaid measures and with regard to the additional benefits established by government decisions, the material position of more than 4.5 million families with children and approximately 14 million pensioners will be improved Approximately 42.5 billion a year will be spent for these purposes out of the state budget.

The decree "On Making Changes and Additions to the Fundamentals of Civil Legislation of the USSR and the Union Republics" was published 30 October 1981. These changes stem from the USSR Constitution, as well as being connected with the adoption of other all-union acts. To strengthen guarantees of the protection of citizens' rights new provisions have been included in the fundamentals concerning the protection of the citizen's honor and dignity, as well as compensation for harm caused to citizens by the illegal actions of officials. The fundamentals have been supplemented with provisions guaranteeing the copyright on industrial patterns. The decree made amendments to the articles of the fundamentals on forms of socialist ownership, as well as citizens' private ownership. At the same time a number of articles on questions resolved in the fundamentals of housing legislation adopted at the last Supreme Soviet session have been removed from the fundamentals of civil legislation.

The 2 October 1981 decree "On Compulsory State Insurance of Property Belonging to Citizens" provides for the codification of existing legislation, as well as a new solution to a number of questions of compulsory insurance of citizens' property. The list of events on the occurrence of which insurance compensation is paid out has been extended. Provision is made to pay out compensation on the destruction of or damage to buildings as a result of flash floods, mudflows, tidal waves, seepage of underground waters, prolonged rain and abundant snowfall and breakdowns in the heating system or water supply and sewage networks. Compulsory insurance has been abolished for certain kinds of animals whose loss does not seriously harm citizens' farms. The decree will come into effect 1 January 1983.

On 23 July 1981 the Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted the decree "On Changing and Recognizing as Invalid Certain USSR Legislative Acts on Questions of Guarantees and Compensation on Moving to Another District to Work." The decree was published in connection with the preparation of a USSR code of laws, to remove many acts on this question.

According to the plan for the organization of work on bringing USSR legislation into line with the Constitution, decrees on making changes and additions to the fundamentals of criminal legislation, the fundamentals of criminal procedure and the fundamentals of corrective labor legislation of the USSR and the union republics were adopted 13 August 1981. The decrees reflect the provisions of the USSR Constitution which have a direct bearing on questions of strengthening socialist legality and the activity of law enforcement organs.

In particular, articles of the fundamentals of criminal legislation and the fundamentals of criminal procedure concretize the principle proclaimed in the Constitution that no one may be considered guilty of committing a crime nor subject to criminal punishment other than by court verdict and in accordance with the law.

For the purpose of enhancing the role of law enforcement organs in preventing crimes the fundamentals of criminal procedure have been supplemented with the new section "Crime Prevention Measures." It defines the responsibilities of investigative organs, investigators, prosecutors and courts in ascertaining the causes and conditions which contributed to the commission of crimes and taking measures to eliminate them, and it enshrines forms of this work which have proved themselves in practice.

Certain changes, with regard to the operation of corrective labor establishments, are made to the fundamentals of corrective labor legislation.

The decree "On Administrative Responsibility for the Violation of Regulations Aimed at Ensuring the Safety of Freight During Transit" was adopted 24 August 1981. The decree provides for the increased protection of socialist property in railroad, water, air and road transportation. Administrative responsibility is established for damage to the lead seals and protective devices of railcars, trucks and containers, for damage to packaging and for unauthorized presence on the territory of freight yards, ports and warehouses. The commission of such actions is liable to a fine of up to R30. A fine of up to R50 is established for damage to transport facilities designed to convey freight and for certain other analogous administrative offenses. Fines may be imposed by plenipotentiary officials and administrative commissions.

Comrade deputies! The Supreme Soviet Presidium submits for your approval the decrees on the appointment of individuals forming part of the USSR Council of Ministers:

By decree dated 27 July 1981 Comrade Ivan Maksimovich Vladychenko is appointed chairman of the USSR State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and Mine Supervision;

A decree was adopted 4 August 1981 appointing Comrade Talgat Zakirovich Khuramshin chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products.

Comrade deputies! On behalf of the Supreme Soviet Presidium allow me to report one more matter to you.

The USSR People's Control Committee has submitted to the Supreme Soviet Presidium a proposal to release Comrade Viktor Mikhaylovich Churayev from his duties as deputy chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee and Comrade Petr Semenovich Kantselyaristov from his duties as a member of the committee in connection with the retirement of these comrades.

A proposal has also been submitted to confirm Comrade Nikolay Nikolayevich Ponomarev as deputy chairman of the People's Control Committee and Comrade Anatoliy Vasilyevich Milkin, chairman of the Kazakh SSR People's Control Committee, as a member of the committee.

In this connection the Supreme Soviet draft resoltuion making the corresponding changes to the composition of the USSR People's Control Committee is submitted for your consideration.

You have the draft USSR laws and USSR Supreme Soviet resolutions, as well as the texts of the decrees being submitted for approval.

The Supreme Soviet Presidium asks you to consider and approve the submitted drafts. (applause)

## Councils of Elders Session

PM241215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 81 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Session of the Councils of Elders of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] A joint session of the Councils of Elders of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet was held in the Kremlin 17 November to discuss the items on the agenda and the order of business of the 6th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation.

A report on these questions was delivered by V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities. The session was chaired by A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union.

V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politboro of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, participated in the session of the Councils of Elders.

## PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON PLENUM, 5-YEAR PLAN

PM251151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "For the Good of the People" -- passages in capitals in double spaced type]

[Text] The Soviet land has embarked on the 11th 5-Year Plan. Our people are working persistently to fulfill the 26th party congress decisions. The people's utter faith in their party and their unanimous support for its policy are cogent evidence of the scientific nature and profound validity of the party decisions. That applies in full measure to the proceedings of the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum, and also of the 6th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation.

The plenum discussed the questions of the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-85, the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1982 and the USSR State Budget for 1982.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a long speech at the plenum.

The speech showed the great political, organizational and economic work carried out since the 26th CPSU Congress and noted the masses' increased labor and political activeness. Ways of continuing with the fulfillment of the congress decisions were profoundly and comprehensively revealed, a detailed description and political and socioeconomic assessment of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the plan for the second year of the 5-year plan were given and the confidence was expressed that the great and complex tasks of communist creation set by the congress would be successfully fulfilled. That confidence is shared by all Soviet people. Rallied around the communists' party, our people have embarked on the new 5-year plan with a sense of optimism and of confidence in their own powers.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted that the 5-year plan targets are largely in line with the congress directives.

The main task of the 11th 5-Year Plan, as defined at the 26th CPSU Congress, LIES IN ENSURING A CONTINUED RISE IN SOVIET PEOPLE'S WELL-BEING THROUGH THE STABLE, ONWARD DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY, FASTER SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS AND THE SWITCHING OF THE ECONOMY ONTO THE INTENSIVE PATH OF DEVELOPMENT, THE MORE RATIONAL USE OF THE COUNTRY'S PRODUCTION POTENTIAL, EVERY POSSIBLE SAVING OF ALL TYPES OF RESOURCES, AND IMPROVED WORK QUALITY.

The 5-year plan precisely defines the means of resolving this task and enshrines a course of building up the country's economic potential and increasing the national economy's efficiency.

Provision is made for the dynamic development of industry and agriculture and for measures to concentrate capital investments, continue the opening up of Siberia and the Far East and further boost the economy of each Soviet republic. The needs of the country's defense are reliably safeguarded.

Over the course of the 5-year plan national income will increase 18 percent, industrial production will increase 26 percent, gross agricultural output (in average annual terms) will increase 13 percent, the freight turnover of all types of transportation will increase 19 percent and capital investments will increase 10.4 percent.

Electricity generation in 1985 will show an increase of 260 billion kilowatt-hours compared with 1980, production of mineral fertilizers (in standard units) will show an increase of 47 million tons and gas extraction will show an increase of 195 billion cubic meters. The amounts for fertilizers and gas will be 45 percent up on 1980 -- a very high percentage increase.

The developed socialist society is typified by a growing interconnection between economic and social progress. This, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, determines the leading place occupied in our plans by the social program -- a program aimed directly at increasing the people's wellbeing, improving Soviet people's working, living and consumer service conditions, and further boosting their spiritual culture.

The share of national income used for consumption will increase: In 1985 the consumption fund will show an increase of R73 billion compared with 1980. Light industry output will increase 19 percent over the 5 years.

The average monthly wages of workers and employees in the national economy will increase 14.5 percent during the 5-year period, and the remuneration of kolkhoz members in the public sector will increase 20 percent. Major new statewide measures to increase wages have been initiated. By [v raschete na] 1985 about R10 billion will have been earmarked for these purposes from centralized sources.

Retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade will reach R345 billion in 1985 (the figure for 1980 was R268.5 billion). Great attention is being paid to expanding the range and improving the quality of goods for the population. Even now, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, there are many enterprises whose output is deservedly in demand. Everything must be done to ensure that there are more such goods and that all enterprises produce a variety of excellent goods for Soviet people.

Social consumption funds will total R144 billion in 1985 -- 23 percent more than in 1980. The growth in social funds means new schools, hospitals and cultural institutions and better social security and consumer services. It means increased state aid to families with children, working mothers and newlyweds; improved pensions, and so forth.

Som R93 billion are being earmarked for housing construction. About 530 million square meters of total living area will be constructed. Priority is being given to regions of Siberia and the Far East and to rural areas (30 million square meters more housing will be constructed in the countryside than were constructed in the previous 5-year plan).

Conservation of the natural environment, too, is in the interests of people of present and future generations. The 11th 5-Year Plan makes provision for spending more than R10 billion of state capital investments to this end.

The party and the state are doing much to improve the people's well being. However, there are difficulties here. These are caused by both objective (three drought years in succession, the increased complexity of the international situation) and subjective factors, which lie in the fact that the style of economic activity and economic thinking, planning methods and the management system are not being improved vigorously enough and still do not match up to the demands of the present stage in our economy's development.

There are still interruptions in the supplies to the population of meat, dairy products, cotton fabrics and other goods. There is only one way to solve these problems and the others -- to increase production and labor productivity and to improve the economy's efficienty.

And it is certainly no accident that it was with the food problem that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev began his analysis of the most urgent problems of economic building and ways of solving them.

That is the central problem of the entire 5-year plan -- from both the economic and the political viewpoints. It can be solved only through a high rate of development in agricultural production. Over the 5 years it is planned to increase the average annual grain harvest by almost 35 million tons and meat production by more than 2 million tons. Although the 5-year plan has begun with a year of extreme drought, the party's directives regarding a rapid and steady increase in food production cannot be shaken.

For the plan targets to be fulfilled, work in agriculture must be tailored to climatic adversities as skillfully as possible, local conditions must be considered more precisely and more rigorously, the equipment and techniques necessary in light of those conditions must be used, the most productive strains of plants for a given region must be cultivated, land reclamation must be developed and efficient use must be made of fertilizers.

Since the uninterrupted supply to the people of high-quality food products requires good work both by agriculture and by many other sectors, the 26th CPSU Congress deemed it necessary to formulate a comprehensive food program.

This is certainly a complex and creative task. After all, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, it is by no means simple to combine efforts in agriculture itself, in the sectors of industry that serve it and in the systems for the procurement, storage, processing, transportation and sale of agricultural output. Fuller use must also be made of local food resources and the potential of subsidiary farms. Any initiative in this matter must be supported.

An important place in solving the food problem is occupied by questions of improving the economic mechanism and the management system. It is a case not merely of the management of agriculture and the agroindustrial complex as a whole, but above all of management at local level, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and at the rayon level. The kolkhoz or sovkhoz and nobody else must decide what to grow on each hectare and when to begin particular operations. It is necessary to create economic and other conditions that stimulate in every possible way the growth of agricultural production and increased intensiveness in it, give every encouragement to the initiative of kolkhozes ans sovkhozes and of all components of the agroindustrial complex and make them work for the end result. It is time to end the situation where many kolkhozes ans sovkhozes suffer losses while the organizations serving them make profits and get bonuses. Kolkhozes ans sovkhozes -- it is on them that grain, vegetables and fruits are grown, meat and milk are produced and the food production plans are actually fulfilled -- must be the main component of the agroindustrial complex. All other components must serve that component and not pursue their own -- sometimes by no means selfless -- interests in relations with it, as often still happens.

Comrade L.I . Brezhnev's proposal that the food program be discussed at one of the next CPSU Central Committee plenus was greeted with approval by the plenum participants.

Another problem to which the Politburo believes it would be advisable to devote one of the next Central Committee plenums is that of improving the economic machinery and the management system of the national economy. A considerable amount has been done in this direction. But life moves on. Intersector and intrasector links are multiplying and becoming more complex, and the importance of teamwork and coordination between the components of our huge economic organism is increasing.

The entire economic mechanism must be brought into line with the 26th congress demand: "The economy must be economical. However, by no means everything has been or is being done everywhere to this end."

It is often not to the advantage of enterprises and associations to adopt intensive plans, accelerate scientific and technical progress and improve output quality. The notorious "gross output" indicator, calculated in tons or rubles when it is a case of, say, producing machine tools or baking bread, or ton-kilometers when it comes to assessing the work of transportation, is essentially an inducement to waste and to work on the principle that the more expensive and heavier output is, the better it is for the plan, bonuses and other benefits. Material and technical supply needs substantial improvement: Disruptions, even temporary ones, literally disorganize the work of many enterprises and construction projects.

Questions of improving management and the economic machinery do not require substantial outlay, yet their effect is very tangible. A special CPSU Central Committee and Council of Ministers resolution dated 12 July 1979 was adopted on these questions. It is more than 2 years since that document was adopted, but there has been little headway and the resolution is being introduced only slowly and halfheartedly. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech draw the attention of party organs, the USSR Gosplan and ministry and department leaders to the pressing need for the implicit and urgent fulfillment of this resolution.

The problems of the development of the fuel and energy complex, capital construction and the timely startup of production capacities loomed large in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech. Though the plan does envisage a marked increase in fuel and energy production, the country's requirements are growing rapidly. Hence it is necessary to use all incentives and levers for saving fuel and energy. In the capital construction sphere it is planned to increase considerably the commissioning of fixed capital, though the increase in capital investment will be smaller. The projects being constructed on the basis of barter deals must be constantly watched.

Although the total amount of capital investments will increase 10 percent, the plan is that national income, as already mentioned, should increase 18 percent. This means that the plan is based on a course of making better use of all resources. Measures to increase labor productivity and improve output quality are also envisaged.

The utilization of the achievements of scientific and technical progress plays a decisive role in increasing the efficiency of and in intensifying production, which confronts research and planning institutes with great and crucial tasks. The plenum demanded that the dissipation of efforts and resources in science be ended, that it be ensured that scientific and technical solutions match up to modern requirements, and that new equipment and techniques be introduced without delay.

Given the present unfavorable demographic situation, it is important to make more efficient use of manpower resources. The main thing here is to expedite the reduction of manual labor, in which about 40 percent of workers in industry are employed -- the percentages are even higher in construction and in the services sphere. The formulation of a targeted comprehensive program for the reduction of manual and, especially, heavy labor must be expedited.

"Socialism as a social system," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "embodies tremendous potential for the rational and humane utilization of society's main productive force -- the working person. This potential must be used to its full extent."

As far as the 1982 plan is concerned, as the Central Committee plenum noted, it envisages moderate growth rates. The party proceeded rigorously from real potential in adopting the plan and will be just as rigorous in demanding its absolute fulfillment. The amendment of plans that has been allowed to occur in the past is intolerable. Once it is approved, the plan is law and everyone -- from worker to minister -- must treat it as law. The party is setting the following tasks: The 1982 plan must be not only fulfilled, but overfulfilled.

The Soviet land, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, has everything for successful work: highly developed productive forces, the sociopolitical and moral unity of the Soviet people and the precise strategy of progress embodied in the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. It is now a matter of ensuring that the entire party raises still higher the standard of organizational work in the sphere of economic building. Tremendous importance is attached to the militancy of primary party organizations: The atmosphere and mood in labor collectives, and consequently the production indicators, depend largely on how the communists work.

The 60th anniversary of the USSR will be celebrated in 1982. This event, along with the upcoming trade union and Komsomol congresses, will impart powerful new impetus to the further strengthening of the unity of party and people, to the still closer rallying of all the country's nations and nationalities and to the upsurge of the masses' political, creative activeness.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum adopted a resolution largely approving the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-85, the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1982 and the State Budget for 1982. The USSR Council of Ministers was instructed to submit these drafts for consideration by the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The activity of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee to implement the strategic course formulated by the 26th congress in the spheres of domestic and foreign policy and in the implementation of the tasks of communist building was totally approved.

The plenum instructed union republic communist party central committees, kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, party organizations, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs, ministries and departments to focus their attention on successfully completing the current year's targets and on fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan for 1982 and the 5-year plan as a whole, using as a guide the propositions and conclusions set out in the speech at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. To this end they must direct all efforts toward implementing the party's most important directive -- improving the efficiency of and intensifying the national economy. Maximum use must be made of available potential for expediting scientific and technical progress, increasing labor productivity in all components of the national economy and increasing output and improving its quality. Special attention must be paid to the significant improvement of capital construction. The requisite measures must be implemented to ensure the rational and thrifty use of metal, fuel, electricity, raw and other materials and financial and manpower resources; everything must be done to ensure that our economy is economical: The role of science must be increased; more effective results must be secured in the activity of research, planning and design organizations; and work must be persistently carried out to further improve the planning and administration of the national economy and improve the style and methods of management.

Increased efficiency in foreign economic relations, and especially an expansion of cooperation with the socialist countries must be secured.

The plenum emphasized that the large-scale tasks outlined by the party require that every sector, every union republic, kray, oblast and rayon and every labor collective multiply its efforts to make fuller use of reserves and potential. In this connection paramount importance must be attached to increasing organization and efficiency and strengthening state and labor discipline in every sector of production and sphere of management.

The State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-85, the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1982 and the USSR State Budget for 1982 have been approved by the USSR Supreme Soviet and have thus acquired the force of law.

The task now is to convey the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session to every communist, every Soviet person and every collective and to determine what specifically they must do to fulfill them.

It is important to create the most favorable conditions for successful work by working people in every sector of our building and to carry out timely monitoring of the fulfillment of plan targets.

The role of the press, radio and television in propagandizing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session is great, and they must show our successes comprehensively, vividly and clearly, actively support the masses' initiative and help reveal and utilize reserves and overcome shortcomings and difficulties.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech, the plenum's resolution and the decisions of the USSR Supreme Soviet session have been greeted by the party and the entire Soviet people with enthusiasm and wholehearted approval. They have attracted great world public attention.

Our plans are creative plans. Peace, the development of international cooperation and the preservation and deepening of detente are needed for their implementation. Lenin's party and the Soviet state have been and remain the most consistent fighters for peace, security and cooperation among the peoples, which has earned them the respect of the world's working people and all people of good will.

The 11th 5-Year Plan must be and will be yet another glorious milestone on the road of the Soviet people's historic achievements. The party Central Committee expressed the firm confidence that the communists and all the working people will develop socialist competition still more widely and will mark the 11th 5-Year Plan with shock labor and new successes in the struggle to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

UNION REPUBLIC CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUMS

Uzbek Plenum

GF260449 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee 19th Convocation, 4th Plenum started its work in Tashkent today. Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and Uzbek CP Central Committee first secretary, addressed the plenum with a report on the results of the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee plenum and on the tasks of the republic's party organizations, emerging from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Brezhnev.

The plenum also heard a report on the state 1981-85 5-year economic and social development plan of the Uzbek SSR and 1982 economic and social development plan, presented by Comrade Akhmedov, the deputy chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee.

The Uzbek finance minister, Muratkhodzhayev, presented a report on the projects in the republic's 1982 budget and a report on fulfillment of 1980 budget. The plenum was also addressed by Tashkent Gorkom First Secretary Musakhanov; Syrdarinskiy Obkom First Secretary Khayduron; the minister of agriculture, Urkinbayev; Namanganskiy Obkom First Secretary Kamalov; the minister of the cotton cleaning industry, Usmanov; and others. The plenum passed the appropriate resolutions on the questions discussed. The Uzbek CP Central Committee 4th Plenum continues.

Uzbek, Kirgiz, Turkemn Plenums

LD262336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] The results of the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the tasks of republican party organizations in connection with its decisions and the provisions and conclusions in Comrade Brezhnev's speech were discussed by plenary meetings of the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of Uzbekistan, Kirgizia and Turkmenia.

A report was delivered in Tashkent by Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee; in Frunze by Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee; and in Ashkhabad by Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee. The plenums concentrated attention on key tasks which are to be resolved by the labor collectives of the republics in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Concrete measures to eliminate shortcomings were discussed. The plenums reviewed and approved the drafts of state plans for economic and social development of the republics for 1981 and for 1982 and also the budgets for 1982.

Ukrainian, Uzbek CP Plenums

LD251326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Plenary sessions of the Ukrainian and Uzbek CP Central Committees are being held in Kiev and Tashkent today. At the center of the communists' attention are the results of the CPSU Central Committee's November plenum and the tasks of the republican party organizations in fulfilling those tasks.

It was noted at the Tashkent plenum that all branches of the national economy are developing in a dynamic way in Uzbekistan. Rural workers have achieved great successes, having delivered over 16 million tons of cotton and much other produce to the state this year. The participants in the plenum drew particular attention to problems which have still not been solved.

At the plenary sessions of the Ukrainian and Uzbek CP Central Committees, the plans of the republic's economic and social development for the coming 5-year period and the plans and budgets for next year have been examined and approved.

Reports Delivered

LD260008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Plenary sessions of the Ukrainian and Uzbek CP Central Committees are being held in Kiev and Tashkent today.

Reports were delivered in Kiev by Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee; and in Tashkent by Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

UNION REPUBLIC SUPREME SOVIET SESSIONS

Ukraine, Uzbekistan

LD261506 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Sessions of the Supreme Soviets of the Ukraine and Uzbekistan opened in Kiev and Tashkent today. Economic and social development plans for the next 3 years and for 1982, and also the budgets for the coming year are on the agendas. At these sessions of the supreme organs of state power of the union republics, concrete expression is being given to the all-union program of the 11th 5-Year Plan adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet. In the coming year, the budgets of the union republics will increase by more than R4 billion compared with the current year.

Shcherbitskiy at Ukrainian Session

LD262354 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] At a session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet the deputies are discusssing the state economic and social development plans of the republic for the current 5-year period and for 1982. It was noted in deputies' speeches that the tasks faced by working people of the Ukraine greatly exceed everything achieved during the past 5-year period. Thus, increasing the republic's national income by R15 billion is envisioned and 96 percent of this growth will have to be achieved by increasing labor productivity. Real income per capita will increase by 17 percent.

Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, is taking part in the session.

Uzbek Legislative Proposals

GF241854 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] A meeting of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Legislative Proposals Permanent Commission was held in Tashkent today. The meeting reviewed a number of draft laws issued by the Uzbek Council of Ministers on the structure of the Uzbek courts and the procedures of electing the republic's regional and municipal public courts. During the meeting, the commission approved these laws.

Georgian, Belorussian Sessions

LD260014 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Industries that determine technical progress and increased productivity will be developed at a priority pace during the present 5-year plan period in Belorussia. This is provided for by the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Republic during the 5-year plan period and the 1982 plan which have been under discussion at today's session of the republic's Supreme Soviet.

Kiselev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, is taking part in the work of the session.

A session of the Georgian SSR's Supreme Soviet was held today with a similar agenda. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, and Georgadze, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, took part in the work of the session.

Demichev at Belorussian Session

LD261502 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] The session of the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian SSR ended in Minsk today. The deputies passed laws on the republic's 5-year plan and also on the economic and social program and budget for 1982. Here are some figures on the development of Belorussia's economy in the next few years: The volume of industrial production will increase by 28 percent. About 90 percent of the increase in national income is to be achieved by increased labor productivity. Kiselev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, took part in the session's work.

ESTONIAN PARTY HEADS MEET WITH TRADE UNIONS

WA200830 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 6 Nov 81 p 1

[ETA report: "Meeting in the Estonian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] A meeting in the Estonian CP Central Committee with leaders of republic trade unions, which took place on 5 November discussed the tasks of the republic trade unions in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Members of the Presidium of the Estonian Republic Council of Trade Unions, as well as chairmen of republic committees of branch trade unions, took part in the meeting.

L. Lentsman, member of the Bureau of the Estonian CP Central Committee and chairman of the Estonian Trade Union Council spoke about the results of the reports and elections campaign in the republic primary trade union organizations, as well as about the preparations for the public trade union conferences and the 18th Congress of the Estonian Trade Unions.

K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, spoke at the meeting on the tasks before the republic trade unions on fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and noted that a very important task of the trade unions is organizing effective social competition, the development of creative initiative by workers, and assistance in an all-out effort to introduce the leading methods of labor into production. He emphasized the necessity of strengthening and developing everywhere ties with the broad mass of workers as well as further improving in the working of trade union organizations.

An exchange of opinions concerning urgent questions on the activities of the republic trade unions took place.

K. Lebedev, second secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee; L. Shishov, head of a department of the Estonian CP Central Committee; and responsible workers of the Estonian CP Central Committee and of the republic Council of Trade Unions took part in the meeting.

COUNTERMEASURES PLANNED AGAINST ESTONIAN STRIKE

PM261125 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 23 Nov 81 p 12

[Staffan Teste dispatch: "Offensive Against Leaflet's Strike Call"]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Nov -- The authorities in Tallinn, capital of the Soviet Republic of Estonia, have launched a counteroffensive to check the call for a half-hour strike on 1 December.

Additional jamming equipment has been installed to block reception of Estonian broadcasts from Europe. Party members are being mobilized to make sure that work will be carried out in the normal way in the critical half hour between 1000 and 1030 on 1 December.

It is this half hour which the leaflets distributed in Tallinn say should be used for the work stoppage and for 30 minutes' silence. Attempts will be made to bring traffic to a standstill, and people have been encouraged to play revolutionary music.

Opposition figures in Tallinn have said that surveillance by the authorities has increased. Activitsts are now afraid that the police will arrest them even before 1 December, so that they will be unable to take part in the possible strike activities on that day. However, there have as yet been no arrests in Tallinn, it is said.

It is still unclear who is behind the leaflets, the content of which was reported in DAGENS NYHETER on 18 November.

SOVIET ARMY INTERVENES IN CAUCASUS RIOTS

AB261518 Paris AFP in French 1400 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Nov (AFP) -- The Soviet Army has vigorously intervened in the Caucasus to halt clashes between several ethnic groups, a Soviet official source revealed to AFP on Thursday.

The clashes, which were very violent, took place late in October in Ordzhonikidze, a city of 300,000 inhabitants in the north of the Caucasus, located about 3,000 km south of Moscow.

The official press did not report on the clashes. This is the second episode in the long-standing rivalry between two ethnic groups in this region, the Ossetes and the Chechens who regularly clash. In the fifties a curfew was even decreed in that region because of the permanent tension prevailing there, according to a well-informed Soviet source.

In this case, the clashes were caused by the murder of a Chechen taxi driver who had been beheaded. This led to the clashes in which several dozen people were seriously injured.

## CLANDESTINE BAPTIST PRINTING PRESS SEIZED

NC261252 Paris AFP in English 1246 GMT Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Nov (AFP) -- A 28-year-old Baptist electrician who owned a secret printing press has been arrested, along with an unspecified number of members of an unsanctioned Baptist sect, a regional newspaper reported today.

LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA, which did not say what action was taken against the group, added that Vladimir Khomenko and his friends had published a bulletin "full of lies and hateful calumnies against the Soviet regime" on a printing press in a Moscow apartment.

A dissident Baptist church has existed here since the early 1960's, when some of the representatives of the official church splintered away because they thought it was overly conciliatory towards the Kremlin.

The split gave birth in 1965 to a "Council of Churches of Evangelist and Baptist Christians," whose authority is recognized by tens of thousands of faithful, according to Western estimates.

The government has staged several raids on suspected Baptists. In 1975, 15,000 Bibles were seized in a farm in Estonia, and in 1979, nine tons of paper and printing material were confiscated near Leningrad.

That same year, several thousand copies of a Biblical studies guide were seized at the home of a Baptist in Kazakhstan, in the south of the country.

## BRIEFS

TASHKENT MEDICAL CONFERENCE -- A Conference of Soviet doctors has ended in Tashkent, the capital of the Uzbek SSR. Taking part were experts from medical centers throughout the Soviet Union. Matters related to various human diseases were discussed during the deliberations. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1800 GMT 21 Nov 81 GF]

NEW HOSPITAL IN ARTASHAT -- The new 240-bed hospital in Artashat has been completed. Plans completed in Artashat town this year also include accomodations for 400 families, a new open market and a second artificial lake. It is expected that during the next 5 years, 1,600 families will receive more modern accomodations and a park over an area of 16 hectares will be completed. Construction of the main sports stadium and trade center has already started. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 19 Nov 81 GF]

JAN-OCT INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE FIGURES

PM241631 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 47, Signed to Press 16 Nov 81 p 7

[USSR Central Statistical Administration "Statistical Summary" followed by unattributed commentary: "The USSR's Industry in the First 10 Months of 1981" -- first paragraph is EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA introduction]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial board has received from the USSR Central Statistical Administration the following figures relating to industry's work in January-October 1981.

The volume of industrial production in January-October 1981 showed an increase of 3.3 percent over the corresponding period last year.

Labor productivity increased 2.6 percent over the same period.

The January-October plan was fulfilled by 100.6 percent in terms of the total volume of output.

The plan fulfillment in terms of total output volume and the rates of increase in production and labor productivity for individual ministries were as follows:

| Unionwide and Union Republic Ministries and Departments | Percentage Fulfillment of 10-Month Plan in Terms of Output Volume | January-October 1981 as Percentage of January-October 1980 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Output Labor Volume | Productivity |
| Power and electrification | 100.8 | 102 | 100.2 |
| Petroleum industry | 100.6 | 101 | 98 |
| Petroleum refining and petrochemical industry | 100.2 | 103 | 102 |
| Gas industry | 103 | 107 | 104 |
| Coal industry | 97 | 99.3 | 98 |
| Ferrous metallurgy | 99 | 100.5 | 99.6 |
| Nonferrous metallurgy | 100.6 | 100.1 | 99.5 |
| Chemical industry | 100.3 | 105 | 104 |
| Production of mineral fertilizers | 100.8 | 109 | 107 |
| Power machine building | 100.4 | 102 | 101 |
| Heavy and transport machine building | 100.1 | 103 | 103 |
| Electrical equipment industry | 100.4 | 105 | 104 |
| Chemical and petroleum machine building | 101 | 103 | 103 |
| Machine tool and tool building industry | 100.7 | 106 | 105 |
| Instrument making, automation equipment and control systems | 102 | 106 | 106 |
| Automotive industry | 100 | 104 | 103 |
| Tractor and agricultural machine building | 101 | 103 | 103 |
| Machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production | 102 | 110 | 108 |
| Construction, road and municipal machine building | 100.9 | 102 | 103 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Machine building for light and food industry and household appliances | 101 | 105 | 105 |
| Timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industry | 99 | 103 | 103 |
| Construction materials industry | 99.5 | 102 | 102 |
| Light industry | 100.5 | 102 | 103 |
| Food industry | 102 | 104 | 104 |
| Fruit and vegetable farming | 101 | 100.9 | 102 |
| Meat and dairy industry | 100.8 | 99.7 | 99.6 |
| Fish industry | 104 | 103 | 103 |
| Procurement | 103 | 102 | 100.5 |
| Medical industry | 100.7 | 108 | 107 |
| Main administration of the microbiological industry | 97 | 108 | 105 |

The figures for the union republics (including industry under union jurisdiction) are given below:

| Republics | Percentage Fulfillment of 10-Month Plan in Terms of Output Volume | January-October 1981 as Percentage of January-October 1980 in Terms of Production Volume |
|---|---|---|
| RSFSR | 100.5 | 103 |
| Ukrainian SSR | 100 | 103 |
| Belorussian SSR | 101 | 104 |
| Uzbek SSR | 102 | 107 |
| Kazakh SSR | 101 | 103 |
| Georgian SSR | 101 | 105 |
| Azerbaijan SSR | 102 | 107 |
| Lithuanian SSR | 101 | 104 |
| Moldavian SSR | 100.9 | 103 |
| Latvian SSR | 101 | 103 |
| Kirgiz SSR | 102 | 106 |
| Tadzhik SSR | 102 | 107 |
| Armenian SSR | 103 | 108 |
| Turkmen SSR | 102 | 102 |
| Estonian SSR | 102 | 102 |

Production of the most important types of output was as follows:

| Types of Output | Output Produced | | January-October 1981 as Percentage of January-October 1980 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | In October 1981 | In January-October 1981 | |
| Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours | 111 | 1,080 | 102 |
| Oil (including gas condensate), million tons | 51.8 | 507 | 101 |
| Gas, billion cubic meters | 40.5 | 382 | 107 |
| Coal, million tons | 58.8 | 587 | 98 |
| Steel, million tons | 12.3 | 124 | 100 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rolled ferrous metal products (finished), million tons | 8.6 | 86.4 | 99.9 |
| Steel pipes, million tons | 1.6 | 15.2 | 100 |
| Iron ore, million tons | 20.4 | 204 | 99.7 |
| Mineral fertilizers (in 100 percent nutrient equivalent), million tons | 2.1 | 21.9 | 105 |
| Chemical plant-protection agents (standard units), thousand tons | 38.0 | 417 | 106 |
| Sulfuric acid, million tons | 2.1 | 19.9 | 104 |
| Caustic soda, million tons | 0.2 | 2.3 | 100.2 |
| Synthetic resins and plastics, million tons | 0.3 | 3.4 | 111 |
| Chemical fibers and yarn, thousand tons | 93.8 | 1,013 | 104 |
| Motor vehicle tires, millions | 5.2 | 50.3 | 100.1 |
| AC electric motors, million kilowatts | 4.2 | 43.9 | 101 |
| Metal-cutting machine tools, million rubles | 162 | 1,709 | 105 |
| of which those with digital program control, thousands | 0.8 | 8.3 | 113 |
| Forging and pressing machines, million rubles | 45.9 | 504 | 107 |
| Instruments, automation equipment and spare parts, billion rubles | 0.5 | 4.6 | 106 |
| Computer equipment and spare parts, billion rubles | 0.4 | 4.1 | 112 |
| Petroleum apparatus, million rubles | 16.0 | 167 | 96 |
| Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles | 56.6 | 597 | 97 |
| Industrial equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry, million rubles | 112 | 1,145 | 104 |
| Mainline diesel locomotives million horsepower | 0.3 | 3.1 | 96 |
| Mainline electric locomotives, million horsepower | 0.3 | 3.0 | 102 |
| Mainline freight cars, thousands | 5.5 | 50.8 | 98 |
| Motor vehicles, thousands | 187 | 1,817 | 99.2 |
| of which: | | | |
| Trucks | 69.2 | 651 | 99.1 |
| Automobiles | 110 | 1,095 | 99.1 |
| Tractors, thousands | 46.9 | 463 | 100.4 |
| Agricultural machines, billion rubles | 0.2 | 2.3 | 104 |
| Machines for stockraising and fodder production, billion rubles | 0.2 | 1.8 | 103 |
| Grain-harvesting combines, thousands | 9.7 | 87.6 | 90 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Excavators, thousands | 3.5 | 35.1 | 100.5 |
| Commercial timber (excluding small timber procurers), million trimmed cubic meters | 15.1 | 207 | 99 |
| Paper, million tons | 0.4 | 4.5 | 102 |
| Cement, million tons | 10.7 | 106 | 102 |
| Prefabricated ferroconcrete (excluding output of subsidiary enterprises), million cubic meters of articles | 8.4 | 87.3 | 100.6 |
| Slates, billion standard tiles | 0.6 | 6.2 | 102 |
| Textiles, all types, billion square meters | 0.9 | 9.1 | 101 |
| Knitted underwear and outerwear, billion articles | 0.1 | 1.3 | 100.9 |
| Leather footwear, million pairs | 62.1 | 607 | 99 |
| Meat (from raw material from state resources), million tons | 0.9 | 7.1 | 100.9 |
| Sausage products (from raw material from state resources), million tons | 0.3 | 2.4 | 99.1 |
| Edible fish products, including canned fish, billion rubles | 0.5 | 4.4 | 103 |
| Animal oil (from raw material from state resources), thousand tons | 80.8 | 1,122 | 95 |
| Wholemilk products in milk equivalent (from raw material from state resources), million tons | 2.0 | 21.3 | 101 |
| Margarine products, thousand tons | 121 | 1,102 | 107 |
| Vegetable oil, (from raw material from state resources), million tons | 0.3 | 1.8 | 98 |
| Clocks and watches, millions | 5.7 | 56.9 | 103 |
| Chinaware and earthenware, million rubles | 66.3 | 642 | 104 |
| Radio receivers, millions | 0.7 | 7.2 | 102 |
| Televisions, millions | 0.7 | 6.7 | 108 |
| of which, color sets | 0.2 | 2.2 | 120 |
| Refrigerators, millions | 0.5 | 4.9 | 101 |
| Washing machines, millions | 0.3 | 3.2 | 102 |
| Motorcycles and motor scooters, thousands | 98.1 | 895 | 99 |
| Furniture, billion rubles | 0.5 | 5.3 | 105 |

Commentary on the Summary

The results of industry's work in January-October have been summed up. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration summary shows, the plan was fulfilled by 100.6 percent in terms of total output volume, and all the union republics and most industrial ministries coped with the targets.

A considerable quantity of gas was extracted over and above the plan; considerable quantities of above-plan petroleum products, agricultural machines and machines for stockraising and fodder production, instruments, automation equipment and computer hardware, equipment for particular sectors and consumer goods were produced.

The total volume of industrial production showed an increase of 3.3 percent compared with the first 10 months of last year. Industrial labor productivity increased 2.6 percent in this period and accounted for more than 80 percent of the growth in production and for all or almost all the growth in production in the chemical industry, heavy and transport machine building, chemical and petroleum machine building, instrument making, agricultural, construction and road machine building, and the light industry.

Higher development rates were secured in the gas and chemical sectors, machine tool building, the electrical equipment industry, instrument making, machine building for stockraising and fodder production and the medical industry, and, among the union republics, in Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan and Armenia.

Outlay per ruble of marketable output was 0.4 percent down (in comparable prices) on the corresponding period of 1980.

In the fuel and energy sectors the highest development rates were secured in the gas industry. Total production in the sector was 6.9 percent up on January-October last year, and labor productivity showed a 4.5 percent increase. Some 5.4 billion cubic meters of above-plan gas were extracted.

In the coal industry the plan targets for coal extraction and for increased labor productivity were not fulfilled because of the lag in stripping work and in the preparation of working faces.

Ferrous metallurgy failed to ensure that the plan was fulfilled in terms of total output sales, increased labor productivity and output of metal products, which stems from the lag that was allowed to occur in the extraction of iron and manganese ore and in the byproduct coke industry, and also from the shortcomings in production organization and equipment utilization in the main metallurgical shops.

The machine-building sectors produced and sold almost R500 million of above-plan output, including R221 million of instruments, automation equipment and computer hardware, R11 million of industrial equipment for light industry, R16 million of agricultural machines and machines for stockraising and fodder production, and R140 million of cultural, everyday and household goods.

Precisely 15.6 percent of total industrial production was in the top-quality category. In the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry 48 percent of output bore the state seal of quality and the corresponding figures for other ministries were: 46 percent in the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems; 45 percent in the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry; over 42 percent in the Ministry of the Automotive Industry; 38 percent in the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building. Production of a number of economical new types of output and industrial processes was started up. At the same time a lag was allowed to occur in the production of certain types of power industry and electrical equipment, metal-cutting machine tools and forging and pressing machines, freight and passenger cars, and motor vehicles.

About 75 percent of all Ministry of Machine Building enterprises failed to fulfill in their entirety the plans for the delivery of output in accordance with the contracts concluded and orders issued. Enterprise and association collectives in the timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industry and the construction materials industry owe the national economy a considerable quantity of timber and construction materials, and also paper and cardboard.

The sectors producing primarily consumer goods turned out and sold R1.6 billion of above-plan output, including 10 million square meters of nonwoven materials, R25 million of hosiery, R27 million of marketable edible fish products (including canned fish) and considerable quantities of confectionery, clocks and watches, furniture and children's goods.

At the same time the targets for the production of textiles (apart from linen textiles), knitted articles, leather footwear, animal oil, certain types of domestic appliances and machines, and certain necessities were not fulfilled. In January-September, for instance, trading organizations and consumers rejected or downgraded 22.6 million meters of fabric, 2 million items of knitwear and 3.7 million pairs of fashion leather footwear.

There is a little over a month to go before the end of the first year of the 5-year plan. The collectives that have allowed lags to occur still have opportunities to improve their work, mobilize available reserves and fulfill the set targets. The experience of the pre-October vigil and the initiative of the collectives that have adopted stepped-up pledges in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR must be a powerful help in this.

NEW WHOLESALE PRICES FOR INDUSTRIAL GOODS

LD261812 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Nov, TASS -- New wholesale prices of industrial goods are to be introduced as of January 1982 in the USSR, said Andrey Kuznetsov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee on Prices, in his central television appearance today.

Wholesale prices are used for accounts between enterprises, as different from retail prices for the population to buy goods in shops. Wholesale prices were not revised for most types of products for about 12 years and became obsolete in many respects. In some branches the costs of production during this time have gone down as a result of technical progress -- in electronics, some engineering industries and other industries, while in other industries, on the contrary, production costs have increased for a number of reasons.

This refers primarily to fuel, energy and raw material industries. Taking place in the fuel and mining industries is the process of the complication of mining and geological conditions of oil, gas, coal, and ore extraction in the earlier developed parts of the country, this making the cost of their production greater.

Production costs are growing also in connection with the development of the northern and eastern parts of the country where the centre of extraction of many types of fuel and raw materials has shifted. This requires additional capital outlay per unit of the extracted fuel and raw materials, let alone the increased spendings on environmental protection.

The current wholesale prices in a number of industries are now no longer in line with the costs of production. They do not reflect precisely those costs and, thus, do not create the necessary cost-accounting conditions for the operation of enterprises.

The new wholesale prices, Kuznetsov said, will create more favourable conditions for the cost-accounting activities of enterprises and for the effective application of other economic stimuli and levers.

The rise in the wholesale prices of fuel, energy and raw materials will undoubtedly promote a more thrifty use of these resources.

Andrey Kuznetsov said that the committee receives letters from working people who ask: Will the higher wholesale prices of industrial products lead to a rise in retail prices of consumer goods?

In the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Perfection of Wholesale Prices and Tariffs in Industry", which introduces new wholesale prices, Andrey Kuznetsov went on, it is said that this should be done without changing the present retail prices of consumer goods. The decision is being strictly fulfilled. The introduction of new wholesale prices as of January 1, 1982, will entail no rise in retail prices either of food or non-food commodities.

MEETING MARKS FULFILLMENT OF KAZAKH GRAIN PLAN

WA180950 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 81 pp 1-2

[KAZTAG report on proceedings at 23 October meeting in Alma-Ata devoted to L.I. Brezhnev's greetings letter on Kazakh SSR fulfillment of grain sales pledges]

[Text] The warm, moving greetings and profound gratitude of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and the agricultural workers, machine operators, scientists and specialists and party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers of the republic and all who with their selfless labor ensured the Kazakh SSR's fulfillment of the socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state have gone to the heart of each working person of four-times order-bearing Kazakhstan.

The good harvest cultivated in spite of the afflictions of the weather, its timely harvesting and the more than 960 million poods of good-quality grain poured into the motherland's granary -- this is, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observed, the result of the inspired and selfless labor of the farmers and all working people of the republic on implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the result of the introduction on Kazakh grain fields of a scientifically based system of farming and progressive soil-cultivation techniques and methods, an improvement in labor organization and production management, the increased skill of the machine operators, specialists and all agricultural workers and the active and creative organizing and mass-political work of the party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and business organizations.

A meeting was held on 23 October in Alma-Ata, in the Kazakh State Academy Theater of Opera and Ballet imeni Abay, of representatives of the republic's working people devoted to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's greetings in connection with the Kazakh SSR's fulfillment of the socialist pledges of the current year for the sale of grain to the state.

Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members K.M. Aukhadiyev, B.A. Ashimov, Ye.F. Bashmakov, S.N. Imashev, Z.K. Kamalidenov, O.S. Miroshkhin, Yu.N. Trofimov and D.T. Yazov; Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau candidate members T.A. Ashimbayev, S.S. Dzhiyenbayev and V.T. Shevchenko; deputy chairmen of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; heroes of the harvesting; party and soviet workers and leaders of ministries and departments of the republic; military leaders and science and culture personalities comprised the presidium.

The meeting was opened by O.S. Miroshkhin, second secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

With tremendous enthusiasm, the meeting's participants elected the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev as honorary presidium.

The floor was given to B.A. Ashimov, member of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers. Dear comrades, he said, today is a splendid day here for us. The agricultural workers and the working people of four-times order-bearing Soviet Kazakhstan have won a splendid new victory. Implementing the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and the advice and instructions of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the further development of agriculture, the republic's farmers cultivated a good harvest under complex weather conditions, performed the harvesting in organized manner and within an abbreviated period and insured fulfillment of the socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state.

A letter of greetings from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was received addressed to the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and all working people of the Kazakh SSR.

B.A. Ashimov read the greetings. Stormy, prolonged applause rang out, becoming an ovation. All rose.

Permit me, dear comrades, on your behalf and on behalf of all the republic's working people, B.A. Ashimov said, to express to the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally profound acknowedgment and gratitude for the high praise of the labor of Kazakhstanis and for the attention to and constant concern for the all-around comprehensive development of Soviet Kazakhstan's economy, science and culture.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's warm, cordial words of greetings are for all of us a tremendous mobilizing stimulus, inspire us to new accomplishments and arm us with a concrete action program for the future.

Comrades! In rejoicing in the important contribution of the republic's working people to the country's food resources, each of us proudly perceives again and again the wisdom, farsightedness and profound vital force of our party's current agrarian policy and the high fruitfulness of the developed virgin land. Having become one of the country's principal granaries, the virgin land is strengthening with every passing year.

As you know, grain production in the republic increased 27 percent and grain purchases 33 percent in the 10th Five-Year Plan compared with the previous plan. A high value was put on this success at the 26th CPSU Congress. The Kazakh grain growers' great achievements, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report emphasized, are connected with the increased work of the party organizations to introduce in agricultural production a scientific system of farming and progressive practice. And the present victory of the rural workers was won thanks to the increased skill of the grain growers and their truly heroic, creative labor, a refinement in field management and extensive introduction of the soil-protection system of farming.

Based on the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum and subsequent plenums and the 24th and 25th party congresses, the material-technical base of the countryside has been strengthened appreciably in recent years and stable economic conditions stimulating the growth of agricultural production have been created. Almost R24 billion of state and kolkhoz capital was invested in the republic's agriculture in the last decade alone. The sector's fixed production capital increased by a factor of 2.5 in this period, and the power-worker ratio of the sovkhozes and kolkhozes grew immeasurably.

Great assistance was rendered us by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government this year as well. The necessary equipment, spare parts and other material-technical resources were supplied for gathering and transporting the harvest.

As before, the new labor success on Kazakh grain fields was the logical outcome of the active and purposeful organizing and political work of the republic party organization.

The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Third Plenum, which was held on the eve of the harvesting, comprehensively examined and determined the tasks of the republic party organization for fulfilling the adopted socialist pledges for the procurement of grain and other agricultural products in 1981.

"...Each of us," Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, emphasized in the report at the plenum, "must understand as clearly as possible how important Kazakh grain is for our country and the entire socialist community, and we are obliged to again gladden the beloved motherland with it."

The decisions of the Central Committee plenum, Comrade D.A. Kunayev's report and his participation in and speeches at meetings of the oblasts' party-economic activists played an important part in mobilizing communists and all working people for the struggle for a successful harvest.

Comrades! Today the grain lies in the state granaries, and Kazakhstanis may declare with satisfaction that they have kept their word.

Permit me on behalf of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers to wholeheartedly thank all who in the difficult harvesting days were at the forward limit of the grain front and who participated personally in this great labor feat.

The sovkhozes and kolkhozes of Kokchetavskaya Oblast, which delivered to the elevators 135 million poods of grain, successfully fulfilled the upgraded socialist pledges for the sale of grain.

The grain growers of Aktyubinskaya Oblast, who put 100.6 million poods of grain in the state granaries, which is more than two annual plans, worked splendidly. The farms of Turgayskaya Oblast, which surrendered over 100 million poods of grain, and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast (85.1 million poods) coped honorably with the increased pledges.

The farmers of Kustanayskaya Oblast, who sold the state 180 million poods, and of Tselinogradskaya Oblast (121.5 million) made an impressive contribution to republic purchases. Farmers overfulfilled the plans for the sale of grain as follows: Chimkentskaya Oblast 40.1 million poods, Karagandinskaya Oblast 38.1 million, Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast 30.2 million, Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast 23.1 million, Alma-Atinskaya Oblast 15 million and Dzhezkazganskaya Oblast 10.5 million poods. It should be noted here that the grain growers of Chimkentskaya and Dzhezkazganskaya oblasts surrendered more than two plans' worth each. Uralskaya, Dzhambulskaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts and all oblasts of the republic participated in the struggle to fulfill the pledges for grain procurement. The rice and corn growers of Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Alma-Atinskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya and Chimkentskaya oblasts again gladdened us with a good harvest.

The republic's 33 rural rayons laid 10 million and more poods of grain each in the state granaries. The following fulfilled their socialist pledges and sales: Aktyubinskaya Oblast's Komsomolskiy Rayon 22.6 million poods, Kustanayskaya Oblast's Kamyshninskiy Rayon 19 million, Karagandinskaya Oblast's Nurinskiy and Tselinogradskaya Oblast's Atbasarskiy rayons 16.5 million and Kustanayskaya Oblast's Dzhetyrgarinskiy Rayon 15.7 million poods of grain. Vozvyshenskiy, Novorossiyskiy, Naurzumskiy, Chkalovskiy, Arkalyskiy, Zhanadalinskiy and Derzhavinskiy rayons sold more than 11-14 million poods of grain each. The farmers of Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast's Panfilovskiy Rayon delivered 12.3 million tons of corn grain to the motherland's granaries.

Some 257 farms each procured 1 million and more poods of grain; the sovkhoz imeni N.G. Kozlov of Kustanayskaya Oblast procured 6.4 million and the "Yaroslavskiy" of Aktyubinskaya Oblast 3.9 million poods. Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast's "40 let Oktyabrya" Kolkhoz surrendered 4.5 million poods of high-quality corn grain.

People's mass heroism, the exceptionally fast pace, organization and precision of all components of the harvesting conveyor and the use of progressive forms of labor organization were characteristic of this harvesting period. The large-group method of operating equipment, which was conceived on Kazakh virgin land and which has completely justified itself under the most difficult conditions, was applied everywhere.

In commemorating the great victory in the Kazakh grain fields today we pay a tribute of profound respect for and express sincere gratitude to the rural machine operators, field-crop cultivation brigade leaders, sovkhoz, kolkoz and agricultural body leaders and specialists, primary party organization secretaries, soviet workers and all who put their heart into the business of grain and gave it all their strength, experience and skill.

It is impossible today to enumerate all the names of the heroes of the harvesting -- there are thousands and thousands of them. The work of family units became widespread.

Hundreds of women took the steering wheels of combines. Housewives, pensioners and schoolchildren came to the assistance of the grain growers at the threshing floor. All this again convincingly confirms that the harvest was the concern of everyone.

In our time a large grain harvest is not only the result of the labor of the agricultural workers but also of all workers of the republic. A worthy contribution to the success of the harvesting was made by the collectives of industrial enterprises, construction and other sectors, which quickly fulfilled orders for the countryside and rendered the farms great patronage assistance. Thousands of emissaries of Alma-Ata, Karaganda, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Kustanay, Chimkent, Aktyubinsk, Dzhezkazgan, Petropavlovsk and Tselinograd -- of all cities and worker communities -- helped gather in the harvest as quickly as possible.

Honor and glory to the republic's working class, which has multiplied in the grain fields models of labor valor and heroism!

The fate of the cultivated grain depended greatly on the precise and concerted operation of all forms of transport, primarily motor transport. On the strenuous days and nights, thousands of operators, tractor-trailer drivers, railroad, river transport, communications, State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and Goskomnefteprodukt workers, pilots and road builders displayed a high sense of personal responsibility.

Drivers of the military M/T subunits also worked well shoulder to shoulder with the republic's grain growers. In expressing cordial gratitude to them, we wish the Soviet Army's fighting men successes in combat and political training.

A great responsibility lay on the shoulders of the workers of the elevators and grain-acceptance centers and all procurement organizations, which ensured round-the-clock acceptance and shipment of the grain and other plant-growing products. The workers of the procurement system are now doing everything necessary for its reliable preservation and high-quality processing.

The last harvesting period was a serious test of labor maturity for the republic's youth. In the year of the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh Komsomol, VUZ students and trainees of tekhnikums and vocational-technical schools worked in shock fashion in the most important areas of the grain harvesting. We wish the republic's Komsomol and all our glorious youth new successes in work and study!

In summing up the result of the harvesting, mention should be made of the contribution of the laboring intelligentsia and all its numerous detachments -- science, culture and art personalities -- and also health service, trade and public catering and service sphere workers. The agitators and political information workers, lecturers and propagandists and cultural-educational establishment, press, television and radio workers led people by their ardent words and personal example.

The true headquarters of the leadership of the complex harvesting chain were the obkoms and rural raykoms and oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms. They headed the multifaceted organizing and mass-political work in the fields, on the grain routes and at the threshing floors and elevators and determined the strategy and tactics of the harvesting. Great and purposeful work was performed by the trade union, Komsomol and business authorities and people's control inspectors.

Appreciable assistance in the harvesting was rendered to the grain growers by emissaries of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldavia and other union republics, for which we express to them sincere gratitude.

Comrades! The high praise for the labor of the Kazakhstanis voiced in Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's greetings makes it incumbent on us to work even better, consolidate and surpass the successes that have been achieved and continue to march in the vanguard of socialist competition for an increase in every possible way in the efficiency and quality of agricultural production.

There is still much to be done in the countryside. It is essential that the rural workers complete the harvesting as quickly as possible and fulfill the plans for the procurement of vegetables, raw cotton and sugar beet and for the fall plowing -- the entire complex of fall field operations, make good preparations for the spring and thereby lay a sure foundation for the high harvest of the coming year.

A crucial time is beginning for the stockbreeders. Working truly selflessly, the workers of the livestock sections have now achieved pretty good results in an increase in the number of livestock and poultry and the growth of the production and sale to the state of animal husbandry products.

Much has been done to strengthen the fodder base: 17 million tons of hay, which is almost 2.6 million tons more than last year, and a considerable quantity of haylage, silage and other fodder has been procured. Experienced, knowledgeable stockbreeder personnel work at the sovkhoz and kolkhoz livestock sections. The primary task now is to conduct the livestock wintering in an organized manner and without losses, spend fodder resources economically and rationally and prevent a decline in the productivity of the animals in the stalling period.

Important work has to be done before the end of the year in industry, capital construction, transportation and other sectors of the economy. Each collective must work so as to honorably fulfill and overfulfill the assigned quotas and prepare a firm basis for reaching new, advanced frontiers.

Dear comrades! Our motherland will greet the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in the bloom of powerful creative forces. The working people of the KaSSR are also proceeding, along with the entire Soviet people, toward this glorious date in an atmosphere of tremendous political and labor enthusiasm. The working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia of Kazakhstan are also making their worthy contribution to the common successes of the country of the soviets.

Permit me on your behalf and on behalf of all the republic's working people to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that in response to the party's concern Kazakhstanis will continue to be at the forefront of building communism and will do everything for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU and 15th Kazakhstan Communist Party congresses and the further strengthening of our motherland's economic and defensive might!

Our republic is experiencing unforgettable days, P.T. Oleshko, first secretary of Aktyubinskaya Oblast's Komsomolskiy Raykom, said in his speech. The major victory won by the rural workers in the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan has become a splendid page in the annals of Soviet Kazakhstan. We are deeply moved by the fact that this success has been highly praised by the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium -- outstanding political and state figure.

Implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU and 15th Kazakh Communist Party congresses, the workers of our oblast cultivated a good harvest of grain crops, performed the harvesting in an organized manner and set aside a record quantity of grain in the motherland's granaries. Great success was also scored by the workers of the virgin land Komsomolskiy Rayon, who for the first time laid in 22.6 million poods of grain -- equivalent to 2.5 annual plans. Our farms produced not only a considerable quantity of wheat of strong, durum and valuable varieties, but the rayon's millet growers also cultivated and surrendered to the state roughly 20,000 tons of valuable cereal crop -- more than two annual plans.

The successes that were achieved were the result of the consistent implementation of the party's agrarian policy, the extensive introduction in production of the achievements of science and advanced practice, the selfless labor of the sovkhoz machine operators and workers, farm leaders and specialists, procurement and transport organization workers and all workers of the rayon and the tremendous assistance rendered by the party and government.

The areas under grain crops have been increased by more than 110,000 hectares in the rayons' sovkhozes in recent years. The soil-protection system of farming has been assimilated, field management is being refined, higher-yield strains are being introduced and many other measures contributing to the fields' increased fertility are being implemented.

Under difficult conditions, the raykom and the sovkhoz party organizations were able to mobilize all their forces, assign communists correctly to the decisive areas of the grain harvesting and procurement and provide organizational and ideological support for the success of the entire complex of harvesting operations. The decisions of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Third Plenum were for us a precise program of work in the struggle for Kazakh grain and a guide to action. The instructions and recommendations of Comrade D.A. Kunayev, who visited our oblast, were made the basis of the party organizations' work in the grain harvesting and procurement.

All the rayon's communists participated in the struggle for the grain. The party groups, which headed competition and performed educational work among the grain growers, were the heart of the harvesting transportation complexes and brigades. Some 118 harvesting teams, 27 family units and 29 combination-trailer brigades in 52 tractor brigades operated during the harvesting period. Particularly high production was achieved by Hero of Socialist Labor Anatoliy Aleksandrovich Yavdoshin, experienced combine operators Aleksandr Andreyevich Drushenko and Anatoliy Fedorovich Petrenko and others.

Emissaries of the industrial enterprises of Aktyubinsk, Chimkent and other cities worked shoulder to shoulder with the grain growers. Fighting men of the Soviet Army's M/T subunits rendered great assistance. Much was done under the leadership of the party committees by trade union and Komsomol activists and cultural, trade and consumer service workers. All farms displayed concern to create the proper conditions for highly productive labor.

Laying the foundation for the future harvest, the rural workers are engaged in fall plowing, preparing the seeds and repairing equipment. It is a strenuous time for the stockbreeders: preparations for livestock wintering are being completed and everything is being done for the successful fulfillment of the plans for the procurement of meat, milk and other agricultural products. We have a strong fodder base and skilled personnel for this.

Warmly approving and supporting the party's domestic and foreign policy, the workers of Komsomol'skiy Rayon will struggle even more persistently to realize the magnificent plans for building communism and make a worthy contribution to implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Hero of Socialist Labor M. Alazov, leader of a harvesting-transportation team of Novonikolskiy Sovkhoz of Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast's Bishkulskiy Rayon, mounted the rostrum. It is each farmer's greatest joy to see the result of his labor, he said with emotion. We were deeply moved by the words of greeting of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the republic's fulfillment of the pledges for the sale of grain to the state. Having made socialist competition for implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU 15th Kazakh Communist Party congresses widespread, our oblast agricultural workers completed the harvesting in organized fashion. The path to victory was difficult. And today, when all the difficulties are behind us and the battle for the grain has been won, the thoughts and sincere words of gratitude of my people are directed toward our party's Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally. The great successes were possible also thanks to the constant attention to and daily concern for agriculture on the part of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, the republic government and Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

The collective of our sovkhoz sold the state more than 800,000 poods of high-quality grain. I have dedicated all my waking thoughts to the beloved cause of growing grain and today experience tremendous joy and satisfaction at having the high honor of addressing this meeting. We see it as our task to contribute in every possible way to the realization of the food program outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress. And the more grain, the stronger the economic might of our state and the greater the Soviet people's well-being.

In the last harvesting I headed a harvesting-transportation team consisting of young machine operators. This was for them -- Evald Pauts, Baurzhan Kozhanov, Yerek Dospanov and Liliya Neld -- their first harvest. Despite their youth, they worked in unison and harmoniously. More than 35 quintals of grain were threshed with six combines. The battle for grain was fought by the representatives of other fraternal republics together with the Kazakhstanis. We worked with a single thought -- to gather in the harvest as quickly as possible. From the first days of the reaping through its completion we perceived the fruitful influence of the party organization, which directed socialist competition skillfully and displayed constant concern for the needs of those participating in the harvesting.

The harvesting has been completed, but ahead of all of us are new big and crucial tasks. The sovkhoz's grain growers are completing the fall field operations and preparing the equipment and the seeds. The stockbreeders are struggling to fulfill the pledges for the production and sale to the state of meat, milk and other products.

The North Kazakhstanis will exert all their strength to reach even further frontiers in subsequent years of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The greetings of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who is dear to all of us, and the high evaluation made by the CPSU Central Committee of the labor of the virgin land men and all Kazakhstanis fill our hearts with tremendous joy and pride, G.D. Zhulamanov, first secretary of Turgayskaya Oblast's Kiyminskiy Raykom, said. Permit me, on behalf of and as instructed by the Turgayskaya Oblast party organization and all workers of the reborn Turgay, to express sincere and cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally and the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee for the tremendous assistance and attention they have rendered and continue to render and for the high praise for the labor of the grain growers.

Turgay people made an impressive contribution to the big Kazakh loaf. We are profoundly gladdened and inspired by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's warm greetings to the grain growers of the oblast and the republic in connection with the big contribution to the country's food resources.

From a zone of so-called venture farming, venerable Turgay is confidently becoming an area of stable, guaranteed harvests. The persistent implementation of measures to raise the standard of farming has helped the grain growers now withstand the severe drought and cultivate a pretty good harvest and to overfulfill the plan for the gross harvest of grain crops. Some 47 farms of the oblast surrendered from 1 million to 2 million poods of grain to the state.

Definite successes in the year of the 26th CPSU Congress were achieved by the rural workers of Kiyminskiy Rayon. The oblast's biggest harvest -- more than 12 quintals per hectare -- was gathered. Approximately 11 million poods of grain -- 70,800 tons more than the national economic plan -- were sent to the motherland's granaries. Some 93 percent of the surrendered wheat was of the strong and durum varieties.

It was not easy, comrades, for us to deliver the grain in this present arid year. All the rayon's communists participated in this struggle; they were in the most decisive areas and carried the comrades with them by personal example. A great deal of organizing and political work was performed by the party groups and shop and primary party organizations of the sovkhozes and secondary groups in close contact with the public organizations.

Hundreds of political information workers, agitators and lecturers conducted extensive propaganda among the grain growers, and the "Harvest Time-81" rayon headquarters operated assertively.

Beacons of socialist competition in the struggle for a big harvest were the collectives of brigades of the Tersakanskiy and Yesilskiy sovkhozes headed by Hero of Socialist Labor Amangeldy Inkebayev, member of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, which obtained a 100-pood harvest over the entire area, and Hero of Socialist Labor Vasiliy Mikhaylovich Polyakov, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet and youth instructor.

The great and indestructible friendship of the peoples of our country was displayed with new force in the selfless struggle in the Kazakh grain fields. Inestimable assistance was rendered to us by the emissaries of industrial enterprises of Alma-Ata and the fraternal republics, the warriors of student mechanized detachments, operators of automotive enterprises and soldier-drivers. We also rightly consider those who with their ardent words maintained the fighting mood and summoned our grain growers to new labor deeds direct participants in the reaping. These were writers, journalists of newspapers, television and radio and cultural workers, who did much for our common victory.

Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government and the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and republic government that, developing and multiplying the glorious revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of our party and people, the communists of our oblast will work persistently and selflessly to strengthen the economy and culture of our legendary region and will spare no forces, energy, experience or knowledge for the successful accomplishment of the party's great plans.

The floor was given to V.A. Teterin, director of Zlatopolskiy Sovkhoz of Kokchetavskaya Oblast's Shchuchinskiy Rayon. The working people of our oblast, as of the whole republic, he said, experience a feeling of legitimate pride in the high evaluation of the labor of Kazakhstan's grain growers made in the warm greetings of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. A vivid new page has been inscribed in the annals of the Kazakh virgin land. Leonid Ilich's greetings inspire us and summon us to new accomplishments in the building of communism.

The biggest harvest in the oblast -- an average 14.5 quintals of grain per hectare -- was obtained by the farmers of Shchuchinskiy Rayon, who dispatched to state granaries 10.22 million poods of grain. An impressive contribution to the Kazakh loaf was also made by the collective of our sovkhoz, where 21.1 quintals of grain -- the biggest yield of the oblast's farms -- were obtained on an area of 11,300 hectares. The motherland received 1 million poods of good-quality grain from the farm.

We report at this auspicious time, with a feeling of deep satisfaction, to the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government that the word given to Comrade D.A. Kunayev during his visit to our farm was kept.

The heroic days and nights of the harvest time will be remembered forever by each sovkhoz worker. Grain has never come easily to the farmer, particularly this year. But the high moral qualities of the grain growers and their endeavor to give all their strength to gather the harvest to ehe last ear were sharply revealed under the difficult weather conditions. Take, for example, the teams of Ivan Ivanovich Gorchakov and Nikolay Vasilyevich Popov, which threshed by combine 10,000 quintals of grain each. To achieve this result, they did not leave the field until they had overfulfilled the norm. The harvesting was performed around the clock so that it be completed in the best time.

The oblast's 29 sovkhozes and kolkhozes surrendered to the state 1 million and more poods of grain each. Twenty-seven farms obtained 15 and more quintals of grain per hectare. Approximately 50 tractor-crop cultivation brigades cultivated an average 100 and more poods of grain.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, set the Kazakhstanis the task of raising the average cereals' yield for the republic to 20 quintals per hectare. The average yield in the 10th Five-Year Plan constituted 21.6 quintals of grain per hectare on our sovkhoz. The collective of the progressive brigade headed by Andrey Yakovlevich Garder, holder of the orders of the October Revolution and the Labor Red Banner, raised the average yield in the 5-year plan to 22.4 quintals and this year obtained 25 quintals of grain on 3,300 hectares.

Our concerns now are for next year's grain. In the current 5-year plan we are struggling to raise the average yield for the sovkhoz as a whole to 25 quintals per hectare. Other sectors of agricultural production are developing successfully here as well. The annual plan for the surrender of milk to the state was fulfilled ahead of schedule. The plan for the surrender of 3,000 tons of meat will also be completed successfully. The farm will finish the year with a profit of more than R2 million.

The high labor intensity of the collective created at the time of the grain harvesting has now been switched to animal husbandry. All steps are being taken to ensure the organized wintering of the livestock and to provide the state with as much meat, milk and other products as possible.

The workers of Zlatopolskiy Sovkhoz will apply all their strength, knowledge and energy to successfully fulfill the quotas of the 11th Five-Year Plan in all indicators.

I am proud that I have the great honor to congratulate the participants in this meeting on the glorious labor victory of our Soviet Kazakhstan, T. Binazarova, team leader of the Sovkhoz imeni 50-letiya Oktyabrya of Chimkentskaya Oblast's Chardarinskiy Rayon, declared. Despite the unfavorable weather conditions, the farmers of our republic obtained a good harvest. This confirms once again the feasibility of the tasks set by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev in his speech at the ceremonies in Alma-Ata devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakh Communist Party.

Fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, in the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan our oblast's farmers made a worthy contribution to the big Kazakh loaf, surrendering to the state the grain of more than two annual plans.

An abundant harvest of rice-(shala) was also cultivated by the workers of our rayon. Some 55 quintals of silver grain per hectare were obtained. Some 78,000 tons of rice were surrendered to the state compared with the planned 63,000 tons. We may say proudly today that the task set the oblast's rice growers by the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress was honorably fulfilled.

Responding to the appeal of Kamshat Donenbayeva, celebrated grain grower of the republic, I became a rice grower and have been working as a team leader for several years now. This year our team harvested 77 quintals of rice unhulled from each of the 70 hectares assigned us compared with a planned 38 quintals.

The socialist pledges were considerably overfulfilled. The success of our team and my work comrades -- team leaders U. Aibekova and A. Adillayeva -- and many other rice growers helped Chardarinskiy Rayon considerably overfulfill the plan for the surrender of rice to the state.

Inspired by the warm words of greeting of dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, we will apply all our strength to lay a firm foundation for next year's harvest. The underwinter fallow is now being lifted in an organized manner and at a vigorous pace in the fields.

We assure the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and Comrade D.A. Kunayev personally that the workers of Chimkentskaya Oblast and our rayon will make even more widespread the struggle for the efficiency of the irrigated land and a further rise in the standard of farming and will bend all our efforts to accomplish the far-reaching tasks outlined by the party.

Zh. Akbasov, director of Bestauskiy Sovkhoz of Kustanayskaya Oblast's Kamyshninskiy Rayon, spoke. Our oblast's grain growers received with great joy and enthusiasm the greetings of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to Kazakhstan's workers, he said. Grain never comes easily. Every farmer knows [illegible]. But the more difficult the struggle for it, the more impressive and precious the victory. The present year once again showed convincingly the tremendous significance of the plan-oriented implementation in Kazakhstan of the Communist Party's Leninist agrarian policy, which has made the republic a major granary of the country. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev observed in his book "Tselina" ["Virgin Land"] that the ancient steppe has proven Herculean. Transformed by man's labor, it has lent stability to our entire agriculture and provided a guarantee that the necessary amounts of grain will be obtained.

Under this year's most complex conditions, Kustanay's workers sent 180 million poods of grain to the motherland's granaries. The plans for sales of millet, barley and oats were considerably overfulfilled. The decisions of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Third Plenum and the advice of Comrade D.A. Kunayev expressed during meetings with workers of the fields sparked an increase in the labor activity of those participating in the reaping.

Our Kamyshninskiy Rayon's share of Kazakh grain was 19 million poods, more than 1.5 annual plans. Despite the harsh weather conditions, Bestauskiy Sovkhoz cultivated a pretty good harvest and surrendered to the state 1.6 million poods of grain -- over three annual plans. Some 90 percent of the surrendered wheat was of the strong varieties. We fulfilled the party Central Committee requirement concerning an increase in the production of cereal crops. The state was sold millet equal to two annual plans. The extensive use, particularly this year, of all the components of the soil-protection complex was a guarantee of stable yields.

The achievements of the collectives of our and other sovkhozes are the result of the great deal of organizing and mass-political work of the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and the selfless labor of the machine operators, specialists and soldier-drivers. The 16 harvesting-transportation teams that operated here achieved an exceptionally rapid harvesting tempo. The highest production in the mowing and threshing of the grain was achieved by the teams of V. Pamurzin, K. Gizatov and M. Tsemazhevskiy.

Summing up the result of what has been done and analyzing the lessons of the harvest, we are concentrating our attention on the further use of available potential for an increase in the production of grain and other farm products and the development of animal husbandry -- the basis of the food program outlined by the party. The efforts of the party organization and the entire collective are geared to the accomplishment of these tasks. Preparation of the land for next year's harvest has been completed, the seeds are being prepared and agricultural equipment is being repaired.

Some 30 quintals of feed units have been set aside per standard head of livestock, a guarantee of successful livestock wintering. The number of sheep and cattle has increased considerably compared with last year. The plan for the surrender of meat to the state will have been fulfilled by the 64th anniversary of Great October. Sheep breeders have coped with the plan for wool procurement.

We assure the party and government that the workers of the sovkhoz will make a worthy new contribution to implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU and 15th Kazakh Communist Party congresses.

The floor was given to G.A. Zhabinskaya, inspector of the Kaztraktorodetal Association's Porshen Plant. Together with all working people of the four-times order-bearing republic, she said, we were moved to the depths of our hearts by the high praise of the Kazakhstanis' labor rendered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Leonid Ilich's greetings inspire us and summon us to new achievements. The grain growers kept their word, despite the difficult weather conditions.

They marked the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan and the year of the 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary association with Russia with selfless labor in the grain field and an impressive harvest. It is not the first time that Kazakhstan has poured huge amounts of grain into the motherland's granaries. This has now become the tradition and norm and a matter of honor for all rural workers. We note with satisfaction that the successes that have been achieved are not only the result of the selfless labor of the rural grain growers but also of the active participation and all-around assistance of the republic's working class. More than 1,000 combine operators from Alma-Ata participated actively in the battle for Kazakh grain in the fields of Turgayskaya Oblast alone. Almost 2,500 trucks were dispatched to Kokchetavskaya, Turkayskaya, Kustanayskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts. Over 15,000 city dwellers and more than 1,000 motor vehicles participated in the harvesting on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Alma-Atinskaya Oblast. Our collective also has a direct link with agricultural production.

In recent years our plant has become a large-scale, highly mechanized enterprise furnished with progressive equipment and technology and a leader in the country in the mass production of piston-cylinder group parts for heavy tractors, the "Kolos" and "Niva" combines and large-capacity truck engines. This success has been achieved thanks to constant attention to and concern for development of the enterprise on the part of the party and government.

We understand full well that the labor efficiency of many agricultural workers and the quality of the gathering and shipment of the harvest depend on the timely and high-quality supply of parts. Our collective is making every effort to successfully fulfill the plans and socialist pledges and make the maximum contribution to the further intensification of production.

Inspired by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the plant's workers are working under the motto: "Quotas of Each Year of the 11th Five-Year Plan in 11 Months." We can joyfully report today that we are honorably keeping our word. In these three quarters, the production of commodity output increased almost 9 percent and labor productivity 11 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. In quality and reliability, the YaMZ-236 piston units manufactured by the plant have reached the level of the best domestic and foreign models and have been awarded the State Symbol of Quality. The proportion of products of the highest-quality category has reached 75 percent of all production. The brigade form of organizing and remunerating labor has been greatly developed.

In warmly approving and supporting the CPSU's peace-loving domestic and foreign policy, we realize that its successful implementation largely depends on our selfless labor. On behalf of the workers of Kazakhstan's capital I assure our party's Leninist Central Committee, the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and all of you, dear comrades, that we will devote all of our strength and ability to successful fulfillment of the socialist pledges for the year and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

G.M. Tyapkin, commander of an M/T subunit of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District, took the rostrum. On behalf of the fighting men of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District, he cordially congratulated the grain growers and all working people of the republic on the outstanding new labor victory -- presentation to the state of the full-weight Kazakh loaf.

We are all sincerely grateful to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the speaker said, for the warm greetings to the republic's working people and all harvest participants in Kazakhstan. We are profoundly aware of the importance of implementing the food program advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress. For this reason, the fighting men are proud that it was their great honor to contribute a portion of their labor to this implementation: military drivers were at the cutting edge in the battle for Kazakh grain.

The soldiers transported a particularly large amount of grain in Kustanayskaya and Turgayskaya oblasts. Tasks pertaining to the military drivers' assistance to rural workers in other republic oblasts were completely fulfilled.

All of our work was subordinated to the motto: "We Respond to the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress With Shock Labor in the Harvesting." The fighting men set an example of selfless, highly productive labor and the skillful use of equipment. The best results were achieved by the subunits headed by officers I.G. Shkatelov, N.G. Androsyuk, V.P. Tkachenko, L.I. Golub and V.A. Zakharov.

Our subunit is from the illustrious Panfilovskaya Division, and one of every three members is a communist. As we set out for the harvesting, our comrades in arms gave us the order: work only guards-style in Kazakhstan's fields and multiply the traditions of the Panfilovskaya heroes.

This is the 40th year since our unit was formed, and we, as evidence of fidelity to the traditions of our fathers, proudly contributed to the formulation's museum of combat glory the red banners of the Komsomol Central Committee, Komsomol Naurzumskiy Raykom and Kustanayskiy Obkom, which we won in the harvesting.

The joint harvesting by rural workers and soldiers was new evidence of the strong and indestructible unity of the people and the army.

The labor of many military subunits, soldiers, sergeants, warrant officers and officers was marked by challenge, banners and mementoes, pennants, testimonials, diplomas, honorary insignia and many other forms of encouragement.

Most cordial thanks to the party and soviet authorities, the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, the republic government and Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev personally for the high evaluation of the labor of the soldier-drivers at harvest time.

We assure the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and CPSU Central Committee Politburo that the fighting men of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District will continue to stand vigilantly on guard of the Soviet people's peaceful creative labor and will successfully implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

A letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was adopted to stormy, prolonged applause. The letter was read by Yu.N. Trofimov, secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

Participants in the meeting unanimously assured the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government, and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, that the working people of Kazakhstan would do everything to complete the current agricultural year in an organized manner, provide the country with more farming and animal husbandry products, successfully fulfill the plans for industrial development, secure a further upsurge in the republic's entire diversified economy and culture and give all their strength, knowledge and creative energy for realization of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

VASILYEV TOURS GEORGIAN AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS

WA171625 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Oct 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] N.F. Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, was in our republic 16-17 October. He participated in the scientific-practical conference on the problem "The Draining and Agricultural Development of the Overmoist Land of the Kolkhida Floodplain" that was held in Poti.

Speaking at a plenary session of the conference, Comrade N.F. Vasilyev emphasized that the problem of the draining and development of Kolkhida is of national significance. This region is capable of making an impressive contribution to realization of the food program, the elaboration of which was noted as a goal at the 26th CPSU Congress, and is to be a promising resort of the Black Sea area. The minister drew the scientists' and specialists' attention to the need for a comprehensive approach to the solution of the problem of draining and developing the floodplain and deploying large-scale reclamation operations here.

Comrade N.F. Vasilyev toured certain facilities of Kolkhida. He reviewed the Patarapotiyskaya Pumping Station, which has been installed on the main drainage canal. This station, with a capacity of 8 cubic meters per second, discharges into the Rioni the excess water collected from 1,200 hectares of Khobskiy Rayon's Chaladidskiy Sovkhoz.

In this same rayon the minister visited the mud-grouting sector with an area of 834 hectares. The plantations of a new citrus-growing sovkhoz are being laid in this sector, which has been wrested from the marshes by the "water against water" method. Young lemon trees already occupy 50 hectares.

The guest made the next stop at the test sector of the Kolkhida Experimental Station of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Tea and Subtropical Crops. Here the scientists are observing citrus plantations laid out on reclaimed land.

The subsidiary farm of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources Glavgruzvodstroy "Kolkhidstroy" Trust attracted the minister's special interest. On a sector of unproductive land not far from Lanchkhutskiy Rayon's Supsa Village drained with their own resources, the reclamation workers have planted 10 hectares of a lemon grove and already this year will sell the state 15,000 lemons. A piggery for 50 head is operating, there are 80 hives in the apiary and 1,000 ducks are kept in the pond. A dairy farmstead for 50 water buffalo is being installed. The dimensions of the farm will grow in time. The income from the sale of the lemons will be used to develop animal husbandry, whose products are sold among the "Kolkhidstroy" workers.

Comrade N.F. Vasilyev also visited the new Khidmagala Citrus-Growing Sovkhoz in Lanchkhutskiy Rayon. The reclamation workers launched the assault on the marshes in May and employed the combined system of dewatering -- closed drainage in combination with Kvali spherical beds -- and this year will hand over the first 100 hectares for development. Some 100 hectares of lemon plantations and 60 hectares of feijoa and mandarins will be developed here.

The minister gave a number of practical instructions and advice and made recommendations to the reclamation workers.

D.I. Patiashvili, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, accompanied Comrade N.F. Vasil'yev on the tour of the reclamation facilities.

The guest familiarized himself with mountainous Adzharia. Accompanied by V.R. Papunidze, candidate member of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of Adzharskiy Obkom, and other leaders of the Adzharskaya ASSR, he visited Kedskiy Rayon on 17 October and met kolkhoz members and the rural intelligentsia.

A meeting was held in Tbilisi between N.F. Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, and E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. The minister highly praised the activity of the republic's land reclamation and water management organizations and emphasized the need to increase the economic efficiency of the resources invested in the development of agriculture and the strengthening of its material-technical base.

In the afternoon Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, N.F. Vasilyev, P.G. Gilashvili and D.I. Patiashvili, G.B. Gadeliya, minister of land reclamation and water resources of the Georgian SSR, and A.G. Museridze, chief of the Glavgruzvodstroy, visited Kakheti, in whose vineyards the grape harvest continues. The minister participated in the grape picking in the plantations of the Sagaredzhoyskiy Viticultural Sovkhoz.

Comrade N.F. Vasilyev said on parting at Tbilisi Airport that the new meeting with Georgia had made a heartening impression on him. "The high standard of farming," he said, "the active, intensive labor in the fields and plantations and the people's good mood impart confidence that your flourishing republic will make an impressive contribution to the implementation of our country's food program and will honorably meet all the targets of the 26th CPSU Congress."

## BRIEFS

ARMENIAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE -- Armenian farmers have successfully overfulfilled their socialist pledges for agricultural produce. This year 334,000 tons of grapes and 298,000 tons of vegetables have been harvested. The amount of grain and sugar beet exported this year exceeds last year's amount. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 22 Nov 81 GF]

GRAPE HARVEST IN ARMENIA -- The newspaper SOVYETIKAN HAYASTAN has reported that the farmers of Ararat have sold more than 24,000 tons of grapes to the government. It was expected that the farmers would produce 150 tons per hectare. However, owing to the hard work of the farmers, they have produced 261 tons per hectare. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 6 Nov 81 GF]

ARMENIAN REFORESTATION -- Significant measures are being taken in Karabakhlar to protect and enlarge its forests. Last year a new forest covering an area of 25 hectares was planted near Karabakhlar. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 23 Nov 81 GF]

TURKMEN COTTON PRODUCTION -- Yesterday 1,352 tons of cotton were delivered to the republic's storage centers. This is 0.11 percent of the daily rate. To date, a total of 1,095,894 tons of cotton have been delivered to the storage centers, a figure which constitutes 90.95 percent of the republic's annual cotton plan. The republic's combines have collected 570,550 tons of cotton. Maryyskaya Oblast has collected 382,422 tons of cotton, thus meeting 93.5 percent of its yearly cotton plan. Ashkhabadskaya, Chardzhouskaya and Tashauzskaya Oblasts have fulfilled their annual plans at 91.67 percent, 90.05 percent and 88.56 percent respectively. Meanwhile, fine-fiber cotton continues to be gathered. Yesterday 736 tons of fine-fiber cotton were delivered to the republic's storage centers. This is 0.29 percent of the daily rate. To date, a total of 250,102 tons of fine-fiber cotton have been delivered to the storage centers. The state annual fine-fiber cotton plan has been fulfilled 104.04 percent. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 24 Nov 81 GF]